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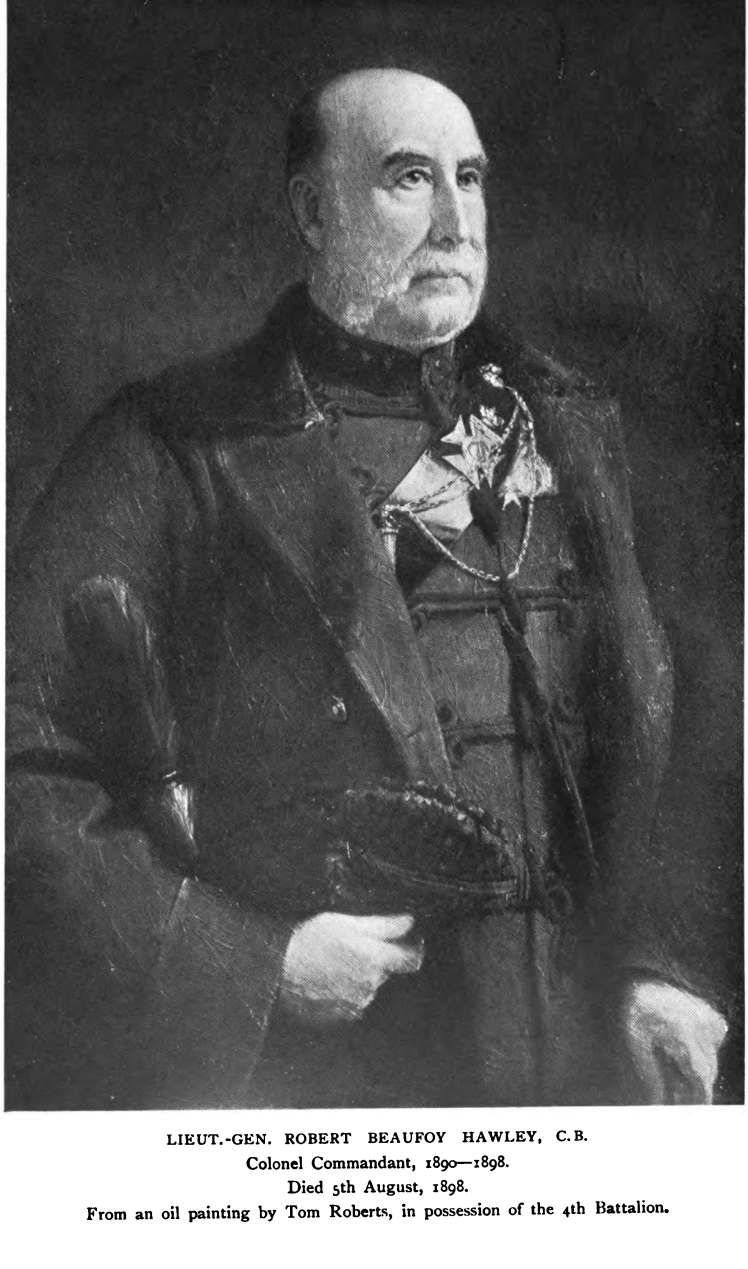

LIEUT.-GEN. ROBERT BEAUFOY HAWLEY, C.B.
Colonel Commandant, 1890—1898.
Died 5th August, 1898.
From an oil painting by Tom Roberts, in possession of the 4th Battalion.

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THE

RIFLE CORPS

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THE

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE.

1909.

Committee.

LT.-GEN. SIR EDWARD HUTTON, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Chairman*).

COLONEL H. R. MENDS.

COLONEL E. W. HERBERT, C.B. (*Hon. Treasurer*).

COLONEL F. A. FORTESCUE.

LT.-COLONEL SIR GUY CAMPBELL, BART.

MAJOR THE HON. A. R. M. STUART-WORTLEY, D.S.O.

THE ADJUTANTS OF THE FOUR BATTALIONS.

CAPT. AND BREVET-MAJOR R. CHESTER MASTER, DEPÔT.

CAPTAIN H. NEWTON (*Editor*).

Winchester:

WARREN AND SON, LTD., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, HIGH STREET.

1910.

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PREFACE.

In publishing this ninth number of the *King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle,* the Committee wish to thank all those who have so willingly assisted them in their duties, especially those past and present who have contributed articles.

To facilitate bringing the book out earlier in the year, the order of the articles has been altered from that which has prevailed in the past numbers, and the Battalion records which necessarily come to hand later than the other articles have been placed at the end. It is hoped that no inconvenience will be caused by this change, which is very necessary.

In conclusion the Committee wish most emphatically to point out that if the *Chronicle* is to be made what it should be, that is, a continuous history from year to year worthy of that famous Regiment to which we are all so proud to belong, or to have belonged, it can only be "because every officer, past and present, has become an annual subscriber, and further that those who occupy positions on the Staff at home or abroad will contribute articles relative to their own special work—accounts of shooting expeditions, travels by land or sea, or anything of interest." The last five lines are taken from the preface to the first number in 1901, and are as true to-day as when they were written.

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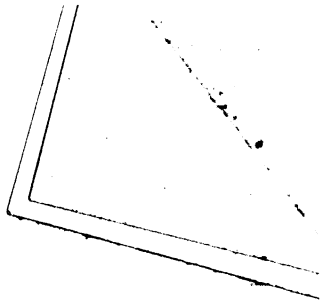

The King's Royal Rifle Corps Calendar.

1910.

Compiled by the late MAJOR T. M. RILEY

(with corrections).

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JANUARY, 1910.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
S	1	1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi (2nd Bn. present).
Sun	2	
M	3	
Tu	4	
W	5	1827.—Duke of York died. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
Th	6	1900.—Heavy Boer attack on Ladysmith (1st and 2nd Bns.).
F	7	1879.—Surrender of Kandahar. 1901.—2nd Bn. arrived in India from Columbo.
S	8	1879.—2nd Bn. entered Kandahar first time (Afghan War).
Sun	9	
M	10	1812.—5th Bn. at commencement of siege Ciudad Rodrigo.
Tu	11	
W	12	
Th	13	1895.—2nd Bn. left Gibraltar for Malta. 1900.—9th Bn. to South Africa.
F	14	1897.—Wreck of the *Warren Hastings*, with Head Quarters and four Companies of 1st Bn.
S	15	1873.—Martini-Henry Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
Sun	16	1809.—2nd (present 1st) Bn. at Corunna under Sir John Moore.
M	17	1809.—2nd (present 1st) Bn. moved from Spain to the Channel Islands.
Tu	18	
W	19	1812.—Assault and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo (5th Bn.).
Th	20	1860.—Eight Victoria Crosses given to 1st Bn. for Indian Mutiny.
F	21	1900.—Tugela River crossed (3rd Bn.).
S	22	1849.—Capture of Mooltan (Sikh War—1st Bn.).
Sun	23	
M	24	1900.—Battle of Spion Kop (3rd Bn.).
Tu	25	
W	26	
Th	27	1852.—2nd Bn. engaged in destroying Kaffir farms, etc.
F	28	1854.—Lord Gough appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1881.—Action of Laings Nek (3rd Bn.).
S	29	
Sun	30	1841.—Brunswick percussion Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
M	31	

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FEBRUARY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Tu	1	
W	2	1901.—1st Bn. in action at Roodepoort, South Africa.
Th	3	
F	4	
S	5	1762.—Capture of Port Royal, Martinique (3rd Bn.). 1900.—Capture of Vaal Krantz (3rd Bn.).
Sun	6	1810.—Capture of Guadaloupe (2nd and 4th Bns.).
M	7	
Tu	8	1807.—Capture of Fort Dessaix, Martinique (3rd Bn. present 2nd). 1881.—Action at the Ingogo (3rd Bn.).
W	9	1818.—6th Bn. disbanded at Portsmouth.
Th	10	1895.—3rd Bn. Parkhurst to Shorncliffe.
F	11	1850.—Expedition against Afridis (1st Bn.).
S	12	1797.—4 Companies 3rd Bn. sent from Tobago against Trinidad. 1909.—1st Bn. arrived at Gosport from Egypt.
Sun	13	1762.—3rd Bn. at Capture of Martinique. 1908.—3rd Bn. embarked for Crete and Malta.
M	14	
Tu	15	
W	16	1900.—Cingolo (3rd Bn.).
Th	17	1809.—3rd Bn. at capture of Martinique.
F	18	1900.—Monte Christo (3rd Bn.).
S	19	1879.—3rd Bn. sailed for South Africa. 1901.—4th Bn. Mounted Infantry Company embarked for South Africa.
Sun	20	1759.—Gold Medal issued to Officers 1st Bn. for service against Indians.
M	21	1849.—Battle of Goojerat.
Tu	22	1849.—1st Bn. started from Jhelum to Rawal Pindi and Peshawar (Sikh War).
W	23	1814.—5th Bn. at Passage of the Adour.
Th	24	1862.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from China.
F	25	
S	26	1825.—"Albuera," "Pyrenees," "Nive" granted. 1852.—Wreck of *Birkenhead*, 31 Riflemen lost.
Sun	27	1814.—Battle of Orthes (5th Bn.). 1900.—Battle of Pieter's Hill (3rd Bn.).
M	28	1860.—2nd Bn. started for China. 1900.—Relief of Ladysmith (1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.).

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MARCH.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Tu	1	1884.—3rd Bn. present at Relief of Tokar.
W	2	
Th	3	1779.—Engagement at Hudson's Ferry. 1869.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge appointed Colonel-
F	4	[in-Chief.
S	5	
Sun	6	1860.—V.C. granted to Lieutenant A. Heathcote and 6 Riflemen for Indian Mutiny.
M	7	1900.—Royal Rifle Reserve Battalion formed at Portsmouth.
Tu	8	
W	9	
Th	10	1852.—2nd Bn. formed part of a Force to attack Iron Mountains, South Africa.
F	11	
S	12	
Sun	13	1884.—3rd Bn. at Tamai. 1895.—Maxim Gun (·303) issued to 1st Bn.
M	14	1811.—Skirmish at Pombal (5th Bn.).
Tu	15	1811.—Action of Casa Nova (5th Bn.). 1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at the Cape.
W	16	1904.—3rd Bn. moved from Cork to Bermuda.
Th	17	1860.—1st Bn. moved from India to England, and was thanked by Governor-General for services. 1904.—Death of H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge.
F	18	1812.—5th Bn. at siege of Badajos. 1901.—4th Bn. Mounted Infantry Company embarked for South Africa.
S	19	
Sun	20	1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at Natal.
M	21	1794.—Capture of Martinique (3rd and 4th Bns.).
Tu	22	1879.—3rd Bn. started on Zulu Campaign. 1903.—3rd Bn. arrived at Cork from South Africa.
W	23	1862.—3rd Bn. arrived at Thayetmyo from India. 1866.—Battalions at home reduced from 12 to 10 Companies.
Th	24	1846.—1st Bn. started to Scinde.
F	25	1870.—7th (Rifle) Depôt Bn. broken up.
S	26	
Sun	27	1891.—1st Bn. started on Hazara Expedition.
M	28	
Tu	29	1895.—1st Bn. started on Chitral Relief Expedition. 1904.—Depôt moved from Gosport to Winchester.
W	30	1828.—1st Bn. embarked at Lisbon for Ireland.
Th	31	1855.—3rd Bn. raised in Dublin (4th time).

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APRIL.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
F	1	1863.—Viscount Melville appointed Colonel Commandant. 1874.—Busbies issued. 1881.—"Ahmed Khel," "Kandahar," "Afghanistan," and "South Africa" granted.
S	2	1879.—3rd Bn. at Battle of Ginghilovo.
Sun	3	1879.—Relief of Ekhowe (3rd Bn.). 1895.—Malakand Pass, Chitral (1st Bn.).
M	4	1794.—Capture of St. Lucia (3rd Bn.).
Tu	5	1856.—2nd Bn. detachments in Kaffraria relieved by German Legion. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived in India from S. Africa.
W	6	1812.—Storming of Badajoz (5th Bn.).
Th	7	1891.—1st Bn. started on Miranzai Expedition.
F	8	1795.—3rd. Bn. moved from Channel Islands to West Indies.
S	9	1800.—Clothing Warrant issued continuing green clothing to 5th Bn.
Sun	10	1814.—Battle of Toulouse (5th Bn.).
M	11	
Tu	12	1809.—Capture of the Islands of Les Saintes, Guadaloupe (3rd and 4th Bns.).
W	13	
Th	14	1814.—Repulse of sortie from Bayonne (5th Bn.).
F	15	1811.—Surrender of Olivenza (5th Bn.).
S	16	1825.—Duke of York's button given to 1st Bn.
Sun	17	1781.—Skirmish at Hobkirks. 1858.—Action of Bagawallah (1st Bn.).
M	18	1815.—"Peninsula" granted. 1858.—Capture of Nugeelabad (1st Bn.).
Tu	19	1880.—Battle of Ahmed Khel (2nd Bn.).
W	20	
Th	21	1858.—Action of Nugena. Relief of Moradabad (1st Bn.).
F	22	1794.—Capture of Guadaloupe (4th Bn.).
S	23	1880.—Action at Arzu (Afghan War—2nd Bn.).
Sun	24	
M	25	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Hong Kong from Calcutta.
Tu	26	
W	27	
Th	28	1760.—2nd (present 1st) and 3rd Bns. at second battle on the Plains of Abraham, Canada.
F	29	1780.—1st Bn. at Capture of Fort St. John, Nicaragua.
S	30	1804.—Capture of Surinam (5th Bn.).

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MAY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Sun	1	1872.—Valise equipment issued to 1st Bn. 1904.—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales appointed Colonel in Chief.
M	2	1797.—Attack on Porto Rico (2nd Bn.). 1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry embarked for South Africa.
Tu	3	1811.—Combat of Fuentes d'Onor (5th Bn.).
W	4	
Th	5	1811.—Battle of Fuentes d'Onor (5th Bn.). 1858.—Action on the Dojura (1st Bn.).
F	6	1758.—16 Rifled Fusils issued to 1st Bn. 1858.—Capture of Bareilly (1st Bn.).
S	7	1864.—2nd Bn. received Whitworth hexagonal-bore Rifles in place of 5-groove Rifles.
Sun	8	1845.—Companies distinguished by letters instead of numbers.
M	9	
Tu	10	1811.—Repulse of sortie at Badajos. 1857.—Outbreak of Indian Mutiny at Meerut (1st Bn.).
W	11	1858.—Relief of Shahjehanpore (1st Bn.).
Th	12	1809.—Passage of the Douro and Capture of Oporto (5th Bn.).
F	13	1850.—New pattern cap pockets issued to 1st Bn.
S	14	
Sun	15	1858.—Head Quarters of 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta from South Africa.
M	16	1760.—1st and 3rd Bns. at Quebec. 1811.—Battle of Albuhera.
Tu	17	1847.—2nd Bn. moved from Nova Scotia to England.
W	18	1760.—The French forced to raise the Siege of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1763.—3rd and 4th Bns. disbanded.
Th	19	1812.—Action of Almarez (5th Bn.).
F	20	1870.—Red River Expedition started (1st Bn.).
S	21	
Sun	22	
M	23	
Tu	24	1858.—Capture of Forts Bunnai and Mehundee (1st Bn.).
W	25	
Th	26	Princess of Wales' Birthday.
F	27	
S	28	1864.—Whitworth Rifles issued to 1st and 2nd Bns.
Sun	29	
M	30	1857.—First action on the Hindun (1st Bn.).
Tu	31	1857.—Second action on the Hindun (1st Bn.).

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JUNE.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
W	1	1835.—Service and Depôt Companies 2nd Bn. separated. 1858.—Capture of Shahabad (1st Bn.).
Th	2	1758.—2nd (present 1st) and 3rd. Bns. arrived before Louisburg. 1908.—General Sir Redvers Buller died.
F	3	Prince of Wales' Birthday.
S	4	
Sun	5	1759.—2nd (present 1st) and 3rd Bns. started for Quebec under Wolfe.
M	6	
Tu	7	
W	8	1857.—Battle of Badli Ka Serai and Capture of Heights before Delhi (1st Bn.).
Th	9	
F	10	1796.—Defeat of Caribs at Vigic in the Island of Grenada (Lowenstein's Corps).
S	11	
Sun	12	
M	13	1893.—Indian Medal and Clasp Hazara issued to 1st Bn.
Tu	14	1760.—Grenadiers 2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Montreal.
W	15	1808.—5th Bn. started for Portugal.
Th	16	
F	17	
S	18	1812.—5th Bn. at Siege of Forts St. Cayetano, St. Vincent, La Murcede, and Salamanca (Peninsula).
Sun	19	1829.—New pattern knapsack issued.
M	20	1757.—Expedition under Colonel Bouquet to borders of South Carolina. 1798.—Engagement at Goff's Bridge. Rifles first used in action by 5th Bn.
Tu	21	1813.—Battle of Vittoria (5th Bn.).
W	22	
Th	23	
F	24	1817.—7th (Light Infantry) Bn. disbanded.
S	25	1824.—Title of Regiment changed to "Duke of York's Rifle Corps and Light Infantry."
Sun	26	1904.—4th Bn. arrived at Gosport from South Africa.
M	27	1763.—4th Bn. disbanded.
Tu	28	
W	29	1860.—2nd Bn. landed in China.
Th	30	

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JULY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
F	1	1881.—Number 60 omitted from title of Regiment.
S	2	
Sun	3	
M	4	
Tu	5	1759.—Repulse of the French at Oswego (4th Bn.).
W	6	
Th	7	
F	8	1850.—H.R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, Col.-in-Chief, died.
S	9	1887.—1st and 2nd Bns. present at Jubilee Review at Aldershot.
Sun	10	1858.—2nd Bn. arrived at Dinapore for service against mutineers.
M	11	
Tu	12	1799.—6th and 7th Bns. raised.
W	13	
Th	14	
F	15	1824.—2nd Bn. became Rifles. 1851.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to Kaffraria.
S	16	1896.—2nd Bn. from Malta to South Africa.
Sun	17	1882.—3rd Bn. disembarked at Alexandria from Malta.
M	18	1812.—Skirmish at Castragon (5th Bn.).
Tu	19	
W	20	1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry engaged in action with Matabele.
Th	21	1759.—1st Bn. formed part of Force for invasion of Canada.
F	22	1812.—Battle of Salamanca (5th Bn.).
S	23	
Sun	24	
M	25	1759.—Capture of Fort Niagara (4th Bn.). 1813.—Battle of the Pyrenees (5th Bn.). 1818.—5th Rifle Bn. disbanded.
Tu	26	1758.—Capture of Louisburg, 2nd (present 1st) and 3rd Bns. 1800.—New clothing warrant issued for dress of Regiment.
W	27	1758.—Capture of Fort Frontenac (1st and 4th Bns.). 1857.—4th Bn. raised at Winchester (4th time).
Th	28	1809.—Battle of Talavera (5th Bn.).
F	29	1809.—Battle of Pyrenees (5th Bn.).
S	30	
Sun	31	1759.—Motto of *Celer et Audax* given by Wolfe to the Regiment at attack of Montmorenci.

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AUGUST.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
M	**1**	1856.—Double-breasted tunic issued.
Tu	**2**	1860.—Capture of Peh-Tang (2nd Bn.).
W	**3**	1860.—2nd Bn. formed part of Force at Peh-Tang, China.
Th	**4**	
F	**5**	1857.—3rd Bn. moved from Ireland to India. 1882.—Affair at Ramaleh, Egypt (3rd Bn.).
S	**6**	
Sun	**7**	1758.—Part of 2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Prince Edward's Island. 1898.—Sir Francis (afterwards Field-Marshal Lord) Grenfell appointed Col. Commandant.
M	**8**	1857.—3rd Bn. embarked for Madras. 1900.—1st Bn. in action, Amersfoot, South Africa.
Tu	**9**	1880.—2nd Bn. started on march from Cabul to Kandahar under Roberts. 1900.—2nd Bn. arrived at Columbo from S. Africa.
W	**10**	
Th	**11**	1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at Ulundi. Zulu War.
F	**12**	
S	**13**	1762.—Capture of Havannah (3rd Bn.). 1860.—Capture of Fort Tang-ku (2nd Bn.). 1901.—Battle near Lydenburg, South Africa (1st Bn.).
Sun	**14**	
M	**15**	1850.—H. R. H. Prince Albert appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
Tu	**16**	1808.—Action of Lorinda (5th Bn.).
W	**17**	1808.—Battle of Roleia (5th Bn.).
Th	**18**	
F	**19**	1856.—Enfield-Pritchett Rifles issued to 2nd Bn.
S	**20**	1799.—Part of 5th Bn. at Surinam.
Sun	**21**	1808.—Battle of Vimiera (5th Bn.). 1860.—Capture of Taku Forts (2nd Bn.).
M	**22**	
Tu	**23**	1797.—H. R. H. Duke of York appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1799.—Reduction of Surinam (5th Bn.).
W	**24**	1814.—2 Companies 7th Bn. started for Penobscot River, Maine. 1900.—1st Bn. in action, Geluk, South Africa.
Th	**25**	1760.—Capture of Fort Isle Royale (4th Bn.). 1775.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised.
F	**26**	
S	**27**	
Sun	**28**	1879.—Capture of Ketchwayo.
M	**29**	
Tu	**30**	
W	**31**	1880.—Termination of march from Cabul to Kandahar (2nd Bn.).

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SEPTEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Th	1	1813.—7th (Lt. Inf.) Bn. raised in Guernsey and dressed in green. 1880.—Battle of Kandahar (2nd Bn.).
F	2	1900.—Mounted Infantry Company in action (1st Bn.).
S	3	
Sun	4	
M	5	
Tu	6	1760.—4th Bn. at siege of Montreal.
W	7	
Th	8	1760.—Capture of Montreal (4th Bn. and grenadiers of 2nd and 3rd Bns.).
F	9	1882.—Action at Kassassin (3rd Bn.).
S	10	1898.—3rd Bn. moved to Ireland.
Sun	11	1855.—2nd Bn. supplied with Pritchett rifles. 1863.—"Delhi" granted.
M	12	
Tu	13	1759.—Battle of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1860.—Capture of Pekin (2nd Bn.). 1882.—Battle of Tel-el-Kebir (3rd Bn.).
W	14	1857.—Assault of Delhi (1st Bn.).
Th	15	
F	16	1779.—Grenadiers of 2nd, 3rd and 4th Bns. at Capture of Savannah.
S	17	1759.—Capture of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1901.—Action at Blood River Poort, South Africa (Mounted Infantry Company 4th Bn.).
Sun	18	1899.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calcutta for S. Africa.
M	19	1812.—Capture of Fort St. Michael near Burgos (5th Bn.).
Tu	20	1857.—Final capture of Delhi (1st Bn.).
W	21	
Th	22	1787.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised at Chatham (third time). 1902.—1st Bn. embarked for Malta from S. Africa.
F	23	1852.—General Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
S	24	
Sun	25	1811.—Combat at El Bodon (5th Bn.).
M	26	1892.—1st Bn. started on Isazai Expedition.
Tu	27	1810.—Battle of Busaco (5th Bn.). 1812.—Skirmish at Aldea de Ponte (5th Bn.).
W	28	
Th	29	1821.—Peninsular honours granted.
F	30	1758.—General Sir Jeffery (afterwards Lord) Amherst, K. B., appointed Colonel-in-Chief.

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OCTOBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
S	1	1851.—2nd Bn. landed at East London, British Kaffraria.
Sun	2	1790.—Battle of Bergen (Rifle Cos. 6th Bn.).
M	3	1879.—3rd Bn. returned to Natal from Zulu War. 1906.—4th Bn. moved from Gosport to Colchester.
Tu	4	
W	5	1860.—New pattern chako issued to 1st Bn.
Th	6	
F	7	1813.—Passage of the Bidassoa (5th Bn.).
S	8	1858.—Action of Bark-ka-Gong (1st Bn.).
Sun	9	1779.—Repulse of the French attack on Savannah (2nd and 4th Bns.).
M	10	1783.—3rd and 4th Bns. disbanded at Halifax, N. S.
Tu	11	1870.—2nd Bn. started on Maori Expedition.
W	12	1870.—1st Bn. returned from Red River Expedition.
Th	13	
F	14	1794.—2 Companies 4th Bn. at siege of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe.
S	15	1824.—Motto, "*Celer et Audax*," resumed.
Sun	16	1852.—One Company 2nd Bn. while escorting convoy attacked by Kaffirs.
M	17	1902.—1st Bn. arrived at Malta.
Tu	18	1858.—1st Bn. started on Oude Campaign.
W	19	1858.—Action of Pusgaon (1st Bn.).
Th	20	1874.—Martini-Henry Rifles issued to 3rd and 4th Bns. 1899.—Battle of Talana Hill (1st Bn.).
F	21	1812.—Capture of Burgos (Peninsula)—5th Bn.
S	22	
Sun	23	
M	24	
Tu	25	1858.—Action of Rissoolpore (1st Bn.). 1905.—3rd Bn. arrived at Aldershot from Bermuda.
W	26	
Th	27	1759.—Brigadier-Gen. The Hon. J. Murray appointed Governor of Quebec.
F	28	1811.—Action of Arroyo del Molinos (5th Bn.). 1890.—4th Bn. moved to Burmah.
S	29	
Sun	30	1899.—Battle of Lombard's Kop (1st and 2nd Bns.).
M	31	1901.—Battle of Brakenlaagte (25th M. I.).

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NOVEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Tu	1	1892.—Lee-Metford Rifle issued to 1st Bn. (2nd time).
W	2	1842.—Sir W. G. Davey appointed Colonel-Commandant.
Th	3	1761.—Act of Parliament passed naturalizing foreign subjects to serve in the Regiment.
F	4	
S	5	1899.—3rd Bn. embarked for South Africa.
Sun	6	
M	7	1858.—Capture of Fort Mittowlee (1st Bn.).
Tu	8	
W	9	The King's Birthday. 1860.—Pekin evacuated by British Troops (2nd Bn.)
Th	10	1812.—Skirmish at Alba de Formes (5th Bn.). 1813.—Battle of Nivelle (5th Bn.).
F	11	
S	12	
Sun	13	1755.—Act of Parliament, 29th Geo. II, Cap. 5, authorizing the raising of Regiment. 1813.—Battle of St. Jean-de-Luz (5th Bn.).
M	14	1813.—8th (Lt. Inf.) Bn. raised at Lisbon (green).
Tu	15	
W	16	
Th	17	
F	18	
S	19	
Sun	20	
M	21	
Tu	22	
W	23	
Th	24	1880.—2nd Bn. returned to England from Afghan War.
F	25	1758.—Capture of Fort du Quesne, Pittsburg (1st Bn.).
S	26	1890.—1st Bn. moved from Aldershot to India.
Sun	27	1778.—Part of 4th Bn. started on Expedition to Georgia.
M	28	1899.—3rd Bn. arrived in S. Africa.
Tu	29	
W	30	

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DECEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Th	1	The Queen's Birthday. 1858.—Action of Mehundee (1st Bn.). 1909.—4th Bn. embarked for Chakrata.
F	2	1861.—China Medals issued to 2nd Bn.
S	3	1849.—1st Bn. started on Yusufzai Expedition.
Sun	4	1851.—Passage of the Great Kei (2nd Bn).
M	5	1892.—4th Bn. arrived in England from Burmah.
Tu	6	1813.—8th, 9th, and 10th Bns. authorized (9th and 10th never raised).
W	7	
Th	8	1891.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gibraltar from Dublin.
F	9	to 13th. 1813.—Battle of Nive (5th Bn.).
S	10	1896.—1st Bn. to Cape and Mauritius from India.
Sun	11	1849.—Capture of Luggoo (1st Bn.).
M	12	
Tu	13	1891.—3rd Bn. arrived in England from Gibraltar.
W	14	1849.—Capture of Pallee Zoormundie and Thear Khana (1st Bn.)
Th	15	1815.—Red Bns. clothed in green, and together with 7th and 8th Bns. called Light Infantry. 1899.—Battle of Colenso (3rd Bn.).
F	16	
S	17	
Sun	18	1858.—Short Enfield Rifles issued to 3rd Bn.
M	19	1894.—Winchester Barracks, including Quarters of Depôt, destroyed by fire.
Tu	20	1852.—"Punjab," "Mooltan," and "Goojerat" granted.
W	21	1807.—Capture of the Danish Isles (3rd [2nd] Bn.).
Th	22	1894.—Depôt moved from Winchester to Portsdown Forts.
F	23	
S	24	
Sun	25	1755.—Regiment raised. Earl of Loudoun appointed first Colonel-in-Chief.
M	26	
Tu	27	1757.—Major-General Abercrombie appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
W	28	1841.—Part of 2nd Bn. employed in quelling riots, Jamaica.
Th	29	
F	30	
S	31	1797.—5th Bn. raised at Cowes, Isle of Wight, clothed in green, and armed with Rifles.

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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

"*Celer et Audax.*"

"Louisberg," "Quebec, 1759," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Martinique," "Talavera," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor, "Albuhera," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Punjab," "Mooltan," "Goojerat," "Delhi," "Taku Forts," "Pekin," "South Africa, 1851-2-3, 1879," "Ahmad Khel," "Kandahar, 1880," "Afghanistan, 1878-80," "Egypt, 1882, 1884," Tel-el-Kebir," "Chitral," "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

Regular and Special Reserve Battalions.

Uniform—Green. *Facings*—Scarlet.

1st Battalion	(60th Foot) - - - -	*Gosport.*
2nd ,,	(,, ,,) - - - -	*Jubbulpore for Shorncliffe.*
3rd ,,	(,, ,,) - - - -	*Malta.*
4th ,,	(,, ,,) - - - -	*Chakrata.*
5th ,,	(Huntingdon Militia) - -	*Woolwich.*
6th ,,	(R. 2nd Middlesex Militia) -	*Woolwich.*

1st Cadet Battalion - *42 and 44, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.*

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia.

63rd (Halifax) Rifles - - - - *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

Colonel-in-Chief.

General *H.R.H.* George F. E. A., *Prince of* Wales and *Duke of* Cornwall and York. *K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., I.S.O., Personal A.D.C. to the King.*

Colonels Commandant.

1st Battalion	-	Field-Marshal *Rt. Hon.* F. W. *Lord* Grenfell, *G.C.B., G.C.M.G.*
2nd ,,	-	Lieut.-Gen. *Sir* E. T. H. Hutton, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
3rd ,,	-	Major-Gen. *Sir* C. Ashburnham, *K.C.B.*
4th ,,	-	Major-Gen. W. L. Pemberton, *C.B.*

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DIGEST OF SERVICE OF LIEUT.-GEN. ROBERT BEAUFOY HAWLEY.

Born	18th April, 1821.
Ensign, 89th Foot	28th Aug., 1838.
Lieutenant, „	31st Dec., 1839.
Adjutant, „	1846—1851.
Captain, „	10th Jan., 1851.
Brevet-Major	2nd Nov., 1855.
Major, unattached	5th Sept., 1856.
„ 4th Batt. 60th Rifles	11th Sept., 1857.
Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Commanding — Commands 4th Batt.	18th May, 1860. 1st April, 1873.
Assistant Military Secretary, etc.	2nd April, 1873.
Major-General	1st Oct., 1877.
Lieut.-General and retired	18th April, 1883.
Colonel Commandant, 60th Rifles	26th Feb., 1890.
Died	5th Aug., 1898.

ORDERS AND DECORATIONS.

Crimean Medal and Clasp.
Sardinian Medal.
Turkish Medal.
5th Class Medjidieh.
Companion of the Bath.

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Lieutenant-General Robert Beaufoy Hawley.

A MEMOIR,

BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDWARD HUTTON.

"Quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus
Testis Metaurus flumen, et Hasdrubal
Devictus, et pulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris."—HORACE.

THE time has arrived when we Riflemen, recalling the classical studies of our youth, may paraphrase the above well-known stanza, written to remind the Romans of his day of their debt to the great Dead, and ask with Horace what do not the Sixtieth Rifles of to-day and of this generation owe to General Hawley, to his character, and to his training? Those of us who had the privilege of daily contact, and the honour of personal friendship with that remarkable man, may well affirm that the glory and renown won in many wars, particularly in the last campaign in South Africa by the several battalions of the Regiment and the success achieved by so many individual Riflemen during the last thirty years are either directly or indirectly the measure of the debt we owe!

It is right, therefore, that before the last of General Hawley's pupils has passed away, some memoir of him should be written, however imperfect, so that succeeding generations of Riflemen may realise how great is the debt they owe, and how they can best discharge it by following in his footsteps as "the Father of the Regiment." It is well to bear in mind that thus to follow is within the power of all, even the humblest. Whether he be officer or private rifleman, whether his sphere of service be the Regiment or the great world beyond, he can ever strive to do his duty to keep his hands clean and his standards high and honourable.

The present writer could wish that some more worthy pen were found to pay the honour due to the distin-

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guished soldier, whose school of thought, system of tactics, and methods of administration have had such great and lasting effect upon the riflemen of modern times, and through them upon the British Army as a whole!

I.

Robert Beaufoy Hawley was born at Upton Gray, Hampshire, the residence of his maternal grandfather, John Hanbury Beaufoy, upon the 18th April, 1821. Coming of a race of soldiers his father was a Captain and served at Waterloo in the King's Dragoon Guards, a regiment which, brigaded with the Household Cavalry, played a glorious and well-known part in the various phases of the battle. His grandfather was colonel of the same Regiment, and at the time of his death was in command of it at Clifton. His most distinguished ancestor, however, was his great-great-grandfather, Lieut.-General Henry Hawley, who—grandson of Lord Hawley, an Irish Peer in Charles the Second's reign—served the Crown in four successive reigns for sixty-five years, *viz.*, from 1694 to 1759. At the outset of his career he won distinction as an officer in the Foot Guards and in the Blues, and after serving subsequently in numerous wars, he was appointed Brigadier-General in 1735 and Major-General in 1739. Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1742, he held high command at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and in 1746 commanding an army in Scotland against the rebel Highlanders, he sustained a partial reverse and considerable loss in a battle near Falkirk, but in the decisive victory of Culloden he served as second in command to the Duke of Cumberland. He subsequently became Governor of Portsmouth, and died in 1759. General Henry Hawley appears to have been a man of strong, imperious, and independent character; an excellent man of business and careful in his living, he amassed considerable property, but—soldier by instinct,

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training, and habit—he appears not to have been sufficiently adaptive or diplomatic in his dealings with those above and about him who possessed only the average ability of mediocrity, for which reason doubtless he did not succeed to the highest and most honourable offices of the Army for which his capacity and experience had fitted him.

To those who concern themselves with the laws of heredity it may be not uninteresting to note that in some, at least, of his distinguishing qualities he was not dissimilar to his descendant—the subject of this memoir.

Robert Beaufoy Hawley was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where he spent several useful years, and acquired a love of study and a sound military education which he never ceased in after life to appreciate.

To rightly judge the character of a man and the value of his work, it is necessary to follow with some minuteness the stages of his early life, and thus gain an insight into those incidents and experiences which have moulded him whom we would understand aright. The reader must therefore exercise patience and forbearance if he should be led to think that some, at least, of the following matter is irrelevant to the subject.

Upon the 28th August, 1838, Hawley was gazetted to a commission by purchase in the 89th (Princess Victoria's) Regiment, in which he served as a subaltern in Canada and at home for nearly fifteen years, during five of which he was adjutant. He was promoted Captain in 1852, and was with the depôt of his regiment at Waterford when in December, 1854, he was ordered to the headquarters at Gibraltar with a draft, and proceeded to the Crimea.

A steady and an earnest military student, Hawley had by this time, after sixteen years of intimate relations with the British soldier, gained a practical knowledge of his character and peculiarities, and had acquired that sympathy with and for the rank and file which went far to give

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him in after life extraordinary power over his men—one of his most striking attributes. His five years as adjutant had, moreover, given him the knack of handling men on parade and in the tactical evolutions of the day which only such exceptional opportunities could afford to officers under the system then prevailing. His letters, especially those from the Crimea, illustrate well the lessons which he had learnt as a regimental officer—of love for his men, of appreciation of their good qualities, and of sympathy with their failings.

Writing to his father from Balaklava immediately upon his arrival on the 5th January, 1855, he says:—

"You have seen campaigning, but I doubt if your experience can give you any idea of the aspect of matters here. The vast resources that leave England are enough to occupy the quays of any large mercantile port, but to see the wretched end they come to here would astonish you. I see no activity, no moving and bustle. . . . The soldiers have lost all appearance of their calling—hardly a bit of uniform to be seen. There are some from every regiment down here, and they have the look of a cross between coal-heavers and gipsies, and those I saw looked careworn and desponding. I doubt if the Army in Spain ever reached the pitch this has!"

The 89th had reached the Crimea too late to take part in the earlier phases of the campaign, or share in the glories of Alma and Inkerman. The more prosaic and far more distressing duties of the trenches and of siege-work before Sebastopol fell to the lot of the newcomers. The regiment took part in the operations covering the assault of the Redan on the 18th June and again on the 8th September, and unstinted is Hawley's praise for the splendid behaviour and undaunted courage of the British soldier, and withering indeed is his censure of the professional ignorance and shortcomings of the Staff and of the majority of their leaders! The 89th formed part of the 1st Brigade in the 3rd Division under General Sir

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Richard England, and Hawley thus graphically describes the part he took with his regiment in the disastrous assault upon the Redan on the 18th June :—

"The 1st Brigade under Bernard, with what he not inaptly called a 'forlorn hope'—consisting of 600 men of the 14th, 39th, and 50th under Waddy—was to attack the Barrack Battery, followed by a body in support composed of the 89th, with the remainder of the 14th and 39th. The 2nd Brigade of the Division under Eyre was in a similar manner to obtain a footing at the head of the Dockyard Creek provided that the 1st Brigade was successful. Now we begin with mistakes! There was to have been an overpowering fire of Artillery, but at dawn, without waiting for this, our attack on the Redan commenced as soon as the men got into the second parallel. Though dark the Russians, aware of an advance, poured grape shot into the regiments as they filed towards the front. When in the trenches about the quarries, Sir J—— C——, who was to have superintended the whole, jumped out of the trenches, and calling on the men to rally and he would lead them, formed some companies in line; even then the confusion caused by the heavy fire mixed these companies. Waving his cap he rushed forward, and within a few paces of the abattis was killed. The fire from the Redan during the run up the slope from the trench—180 yards—had been terrific, and the heavy guns loaded to the muzzle with musket balls, and the ships in the harbour, heeled over, did their share of death's work with grape shot. After a short time the soldiers, unable to pass through the abattis, never gained the ditch, and the sailors carrying the scaling ladders had suffered even more than the line. The Russians in multitudes jumped on the parapets and fired directly at our people, who replied with their rifles (still nothing could be done). . . . The command fell on Lord West, and he did all that human effort could to advance, but from this moment the only attempts at advance were made by individual officers springing to the front followed by sixteen or seventeen men—these or

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the survivors got to the abattis, ran up and down to look for a break while the balls were falling and whistling round them, and the guns still loaded to the muzzle swept them down! They soon see that it is of no avail, and the survivors seek to regain the trench in rear. . . Imagine the folly of —— in sending so small a force to attack a huge fort—its guns unsilenced—with a natural glacis extending some 200 yards, and an abattis perfect, untouched, and impassable, standing out eighty yards in the open. There was no firing party to keep down that of the work, not the commonest arrangement which a Sandhurst boy is taught as requisite on such occasions. Our handful of fine fellows were sent against 4,000 men, as if they could with a bound clear everything and join issue with the bayonet, for orders were given to use it and not to fire. 'Your men,' said one of the Russian officers to me at the armistice which followed, 'fought like lions, but your Generals—were they drunk that they made such a fool's attack?'

"The treatment of the English soldier during the time he has been here brings to my mind that of a good horse backed to do a certain distance and worked till he is killed; all is expected of him, but not a gleam of talent helps him on his way from his chiefs! How long is this to be so?"—(Camp before Sebastopol, 21st June, 1855.)

The unnecessary privations and hardships imposed upon the troops by dint of the crass ignorance of the necessary administrative arrangements, with all the concomitant evils of death, sickness, and a deterioration in discipline, were not without their value in grim experience of what is the leather and what the prunella of successful war. It was then without doubt that Hawley learnt the indisputable fact that the discipline and the military value of an Army is in direct ratio to the care bestowed upon the creature comforts of the men! Hungry, ill-clad, verminous troops are hardly handicapped indeed in the critical game of war, and when Anglo-Saxon soldiers are concerned the result may easily

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be that they become more dangerous to their leaders than to the enemy. "What is the real road to success as a commanding officer?" asked Col. Hawley's successor,* when in 1873 he took over command of the 4th Battalion. "Feed your men well, my dear Billy," replied Old Hawley, "and give your officers plenty of leave"—a short and comprehensive metaphor which meant making the men contented and the officers keen and zealous, by earnest thought and consideration for the creature comforts and well-being of the former, and by consulting the wishes of and giving those opportunities for recreation and sport to the latter which are requisite for fostering the best attributes of young British officers!

"A full stomach means contentment, and contentment means discipline," was the motto adopted by one of Hawley's pupils when the present system of cooking was established by him at Aldershot in 1887, and the messing of the Army placed upon the vastly improved basis which it maintains to the present day. The universal adoption, and ultimate success, of the system thus introduced was largely due to another, and the greatest of Hawley's pupils, the late General Sir Redvers Buller, at that time Adjutant General of the Army, to whom the comfort and well-being of his men was always a matter for the most earnest solicitude and care.

The lessons of our failure in the dreary days of the Crimea were deeply burnt into the mind of young Hawley, and no one can read his letters at this time without feeling the depth of emotion which inspired him in after life to do his part to rectify the disastrous condition to which the long peace since the days of the Peninsular War and of Waterloo had reduced the British Army.

The remark has been often made that Hawley was lacking in that knowledge which is begotten of practical experience of war, and that his advanced views of military

* Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hedworth Williamson, brother of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., an excellent officer and general favourite with all ranks, who died when commanding the 4th Battalion in 1875.

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questions were the result of theory and of study. The extract which is given in the foregoing pages from two only of a series of valuable letters from the Crimea will serve as an illustration of the injustice of such a criticism. It is necessary, moreover, to bear this fact in mind, that no teacher of military science ever yet established an advanced school of thought or carried conviction to his pupils, who lacked the practical experience to confirm his theories and the personal knowledge to impress those principles which he might seek to expound.

For his services in the campaign Captain Hawley was mentioned in despatches, promoted Brevet-Major (2nd November, 1855), and selected for the Sardinian Medal and fifth class of Medjidieh. Upon the termination of hostilities he was appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General at Balaklava, and transferred to the Un-attached List, 5th September, 1856.

II.

On the withdrawal of the whole of the British force shortly afterwards from the Crimea, Hawley was appointed to a Depot Battalion at Fermoy, and upon 11th September, 1857, was transferred as Major to the newly raised 4th Battalion of the 60th Rifles, then quartered at Winchester.

At this time Hawley married Anne, the lovely daughter of John Bowen Gumbleton of Fort William near Lismore, and sister of a brother Rifleman. From her beauty and her amiable qualities this lady exercised a great and indeed life-long influence over her husband, and although she lived three years only after her marriage, Hawley rarely, if ever, mentioned her name without tears in his eyes. She died on the 12th January, 1861, leaving one child aged five months.*

* Francis Henry Toovey Hawley was educated at Eton, and joined the Scots Greys in 1879. An officer of good abilities and of exceptional promise, he died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein while serving with his regiment as a Major in the South African campaign, in April, 1900, leaving his young wife and an infant daughter to mourn his loss.

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On the 18th May, 1860, Hawley was selected to command the 4th Battalion, upon the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Pretyman, and then began that long period of continuous command which, lasting nearly thirteen years, was destined to be productive of so much good to the 60th Rifles directly, and indirectly to the British Army. In the following year the 4th Battalion was suddenly embarked for Canada at the time of the Trent affair, and with the Brigade of Guards and other regiments took active part in arresting the Fenian raids and other frontier troubles which at that time disquieted the young Dominion of Canada.

It is difficult to say how or from whom Hawley imbibed that Light Infantry instinct and the Rifleman's spirit of which he was the conspicuous and foremost exponent even from the early days of his association with the regiment. The 4th Battalion was raised at the time when the 1st Battalion was earning for itself the chief place among those heroic troops who saved India on the Ridge before Delhi, and the regimental system and methods of the 1st Battalion—its drill and its tactics—brought by many of the officers and older N.C.O.'s—largely influenced the newly raised battalion. The real fact is that Hawley was quick to graft upon his own intimate knowledge of the principles which make good infantry and upon his practical knowledge of handling British soldiers, those special attributes which are the result of a long standing and perfect system of regimental interior economy and of a thorough mastery of drill and tactics. The 1st Battalion, under Lord Melville in the Sikh Wars and under Sir John Jones during the Mutiny of 1857, was proverbial in India for having the highest standard of efficiency in the field and of devoted gallantry and initiative before the enemy. This same battalion was the direct representative of the old 5th Battalion, so celebrated in the Peninsular War, and had preserved the traditions and *esprit de corps* as Riflemen of their distinguished predecessors. The writer well recalls the original Rifles Drill Book of the 1st Battalion, bound in

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green, which, adapted and amplified by Hawley, was the foundation of the drill that he initiated in the "Sixties," for the 4th Battalion, and which in the "Nineties" formed the basis of the Infantry drill of the British Army.

What, it may be asked, was Hawley's system upon which so much stress is laid?

Primarily it was a recognition of those great principles which, after a lapse of fifty years, had been overlaid by a veneer of parade and pipeclay, of display and show, concomitants of a long peace, and had been all but forgotten in the British Army.

Hawley's system was identical, perhaps unconsciously so, with that pursued by Sir John Moore and his now historic brigade at Shorncliffe in the opening years of the Nineteenth Century. The principles underlying sound military training have after all been the same in all stages of the world's history from Alexander and Hannibal to the successful generals of our own age. They are, firstly, assiduous care in the organization, the well-being and the discipline of all ranks; secondly, the physical and mental culture of officers and men; and lastly, that forgetfulness of self and of self-interest which prompts us Englishmen under all conceivable circumstances to "*Play the game*"—to sacrifice all, if need be our lives, in fulfilling our duty to God, to our King, and to our Country!

The essence of Hawley's training was the development to the utmost of individuality among his officers and riflemen. Like all great Englishmen, he recognised that the chief characteristic of our race—the true source of their greatness as a world power—is the innate self-reliance and initiative of the free-born Briton, and that the pipe-clay and machine-like methods of collectivism, as practised in the conscript armies of Europe, have no true place among successful British troops.

The foundation of a successful military unit—be it a regiment or an army—is its organization and its interior economy. Paradoxical as it may appear, the tactics of

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an Army must be based upon its organization, and its strategy must be largely governed by its system of interior economy and by its administrative value. The 4th Battalion was a perfect piece of regimental organization, and its administration or interior economy of an order which is still proverbial. Hawley laid himself out from the commencement of his command to make his system of regimental interior economy perfect, and upon that basis of organization gradually evolved that system of drill and tactics which eventually was adopted by the whole Army.

Fed as few, if any, British soldiers in the early Sixties ever were, and cared for with an assiduity and earnestness begotten of a deep sympathy for their wants and peculiarities, Hawley's Riflemen soon acquired a cheerful self-reliant discipline which admitted of the steadiest and most solid movements when required to work collectively, and of the most rapid and widely extended movements when required to work individually. The utmost rigidity was insisted upon when standing at "attention," and the utmost steadiness in the ranks when acting *collectively,* but the greatest rapidity and elasticity was required and achieved when acting *individually* in skirmishing order.

Every detail of a carefully framed system was insisted upon, and each officer and rifleman learnt and was expected to explain the drill and tactics of the company and of the Battalion. Each officer had his own especial responsibility, and both captains and subalterns personally taught their men by lectures in the cold winter days and by constant field instruction in the summer the theory and practice of the rifleman's trade. The captain was left to himself to command his company, and the subalterns and sergeants were in their turn delegated their own independent units of command! Hawley was, in this regard, more than a generation before his contemporaries.

So quietly and insensibly have the changes been evolved during the last fifty years that officers of to-day

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can hardly realise the reforms that were thus effected in the early Sixties. It may seem hardly credible that in those days six separate commands were required before an ordinary line regiment could move—with Hawley this number was reduced to two, as at present. Again, it was a principle always maintained that the front rank must under all circumstances remain the front rank. If, therefore, a regiment in column, facing north, were required to face south, an elaborate movement called the "countermarch of sub-divisions round the centre" was carried out. With Hawley the change of front was made instantaneously by a single order—"Change ranks," as at present.

In widely extended or skirmishing movements, practised rarely, if ever, by the infantry of that day, Hawley's battalion excelled in the highest degree. Quick and rapid movements and changes of front were made by signal or by whistle without noise or word of command. The system now in vogue was commonly practised by Hawley and the 4th Battalion forty-nine years ago, and at a time when the noise and consequent confusion caused by a very babel of words of command was the universal custom.

III.

Well can the writer recall the astonishment of regiments and Staff at Aldershot in 1869 when Hawley, with the 4th Battalion, first brought into prominence the elasticity and rapidity of movement, and the common-sense changes of drill and tactics which are now second nature to the Army.

To not only affect the changes thus cursorily indicated in the face of the ultra-conservative and narrow prejudice which then existed in the Army, but also to have impressed others against their will, and ultimately to have been the means of carrying the reforms throughout the Service generally, stamps Hawley as a leader of the

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highest order, endowed with a force of character all his own. He may truly be said to have ingrafted his own strong personality upon all who came under his influence, and in after life those officers who learnt their trade as soldiers under his preceptorship never hesitated to pay their tribute to the debt they owed their old chief! Writing in 1889 to "his old Colonel," Sir Redvers Buller, then Adjutant-General of the Army, thus expresses the magnitude of his share of debt:—

"I have much pleasure in sending you the copy of the new Drill Book which was my perquisite as in a small way a part author. It is right that you should have it, for as you taught me all I know of drill you are, so far as I had any part in it, really more the author than I am."

It was Sir Redvers' practice to always address Hawley as "My dear Colonel" in the correspondence which he constantly kept up in later life, and he summarised his feelings of respect and regard in the words of warmest appreciation at a dinner given in honour of the return of the 4th Battalion from foreign service:—

"I say here, in the presence of you all, that I owe all I know of soldiering, and very largely such success as I may have achieved in the Army, to my old and revered Colonel, General Hawley. I trust that his name may never be forgotten as the 'Father of the Regiment' such as we know it to-day. I should like to add that we habitually practised in 1862 the movements embodied for the first time in the Infantry Field Exercise of 1896."

Not less cognisant of their debt have been the many distinguished Riflemen who served under Hawley, and who imbibed from him the principles which are necessary to achieve success in handling troops and in administering a regiment or an army.

"The first time I began to realise what soldiering was," writes Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell on August 20th, 1892, to General Hawley, "was after I joined the 4th Battalion under your command. . . I certainly have had marvellous luck and opportunity, but I still look back

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to my service with the 4th Battalion as the most profitable of all."

It were invidious to select from the expressions of the very numerous but less distinguished pupils of Old Hawley similar tributes of honour and of appreciation. It is not too much to say that there have been few, if any, Riflemen of distinction in this generation who, directly or indirectly, do not owe their success as generals or as commanding officers, as leaders or as administrators, to the teaching of Hawley!

The influence which Hawley possessed over the non-commissioned officers and private riflemen was even more powerful, though less conspicuous, than among the officers. A deep-rooted confidence in his superior knowledge and experience, and an inspiration of respect begotten of his recognised sympathy with the comfort and well-being of his men, combined to give Hawley that power as a leader, and that unquestioning obedience to his orders, which the writer has never seen equalled even among Buller's own troops. Yet Hawley was never heard to swear, and rarely, if ever, was known to lose his temper. Even at this lapse of time the writer recalls the thrill of satisfaction and of general confidence which seized like a current of electricity the whole Battalion when Hawley mounted his horse, and in his deep gruff voice muttered the magical word "Steady." All felt to the last-joined lad that a "man" was in command whom all acknowledged as leader and all loved as a friend.

It is frequently argued by shallow and superficial critics that the British race is, generally speaking, without religion and without patriotism. It is, however, far more truthfully asserted by men of greater and more practical experience, and by closer observers of the Briton in many lands, and in days of crisis when the veneer of indifference is roughly brushed aside, that—deep down in his nature—the Englishman possesses a religious sentiment and a patriotic instinct truly astounding for its strength and power. It is these attributes, combined

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with sympathy and a vigorous national life, which have made of the English a governing race which has created an Empire comprising one-fifth of the world's surface and one-fifth of the human race.

It is at the same time this peculiarity of Englishmen—especially those of highest tone and temper—to possess a deeply rooted horror of any display of sentiment, and to hold in contempt all show of feeling upon those matters in regard to which they are most deeply moved. General Hawley shared to the full the peculiarity thus described, and practised a reticence as regards his religious faith, and allowed an appearance of austerity, and even of severity, to overlay his real instincts of sympathy and affection, which marred his influence with some, and with others caused his character to be misjudged.

The high tone which prevailed in the 4th Battalion, the high standard of honour, the sacrifice of self and of self-interest in the cause of duty and for duty's sake, was due to Hawley's deep but inconspicuous religious faith, just as surely as the cordial tone of comradeship and of mutual regard between officers and men was due to the sympathy underlying all the acts and deeds of their commander.

In this may be traced the real secret of Hawley's success and of Hawley's system.

IV.

When in 1869 Hawley brought the 4th Battalion to Aldershot, and took part in the first peace manœuvres ever undertaken by the British Army on a large scale in the following year, the excellence of his Battalion in drill and tactics, in interior economy and discipline, was acknowledged by all. The long years of patient preparation in Canada at last bore an ample harvest, and Hawley's system was, by degrees, adopted into the Army. His greatest satisfaction in after life, however,

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was to see the regiment of which he was so proud take a foremost place in professional efficiency and in fighting value, and to see so many of its members win the highest and greatest distinction in the service of their country.

The Commander-in-Chief, the late Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, was quick to recognise Hawley's transcendant merit as a regimental commander and as a leader of men, and in April, 1873, he was transferred from the command of the 4th Battalion to be Assistant Military Secretary at headquarters. The writer, who was then Adjutant of the Battalion, will never forget the affecting scene of Hawley—their Colonel for thirteen long years—taking leave of his devoted regiment. A few brief sentences of kindly farewell, and the old chief's manner changed, his lips quivered, and a silence more eloquent than words followed. "Break off" he muttered, and officers and riflemen moved quietly away with their hearts too full to cheer, and with a silence which betokened deeper and more lasting emotion than any noisy demonstration.

In 1877 Hawley was made a C.B. and promoted Major-General, and in the following year was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General. In April, 1883, after ten years of strenuous and valuable service at the headquarters of the Army, and in the 62nd year of his age, his active employment ceased, and he was placed on retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieut.-General.

Brilliant as General Hawley has been shown to have been as a commanding officer, it is at first sight surprising that his services as a General were not equally remarkable. Although Hawley's opinion was always eagerly sought, and although he was viewed with almost affectionate regard by his illustrious chief—the Duke of Cambridge—it cannot be said that Hawley fulfilled the expectations which had been formed of him by those who had watched his earlier career, and had noted the force of character which he possessed and the power of leadership for which he was so noted. There was at times a

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certain narrowness of view—a want of intellectual flexibility—which contributed to warp his otherwise sound judgment, and not a little astonished those about him; he was slow to adapt his mind to the rapid changes effected by the experience of the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71. "Hawley's judgment," laughingly said one of his most distinguished colleagues at the Horse Guards, "is sound enough upon any question if only he is satisfied that it does not injuriously affect Hawley's son and the 60th Rifles." There is a certain element of truth in the comic side of this story which cannot be gainsaid.

The causes for this failure to realise our anticipations will merit consideration, and are not inaptly covered by the words of warning once conveyed by Hawley himself:—

"Recollect, young man, that if you are going to succeed as a soldier you must make your career outside the regiment. A regiment is only a school—the 60th Rifles the best of schools—for training officers in their profession and in handling men, but you cannot hope to win the highest honours or qualify for the most responsible positions by remaining a regimental officer."

For thirty-five years Hawley had been a regimental officer, with a break of only five brief months when employed on the Staff in the Crimea, and for nigh upon thirteen years he had been in command of the same battalion of a regiment! It was given to few officers to gain experience on the Staff during the period covered by his regimental service; regiments were scattered far and wide, and opportunities rarely presented themselves of any officer acquiring an enlarged and broader insight into his profession than was to be obtained in the narrow but happy purview of regimental life. An ingrained dislike to Staff service on the part of regimental officers, whose military tastes and soldierly instincts did not lead them beyond the limits of their own regimental family, was general throughout the Army, and ill-concealed contempt for all and every "brass hat" was openly expressed.

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Small matter of surprise was it, therefore, to find that regimental officers thus trained rarely displayed the highest traits of a great commander. It was abundantly clear that Hawley himself felt and bitterly regretted the drawbacks from which he suffered, and which, with those under his command in the 4th Battalion, he endeavoured to correct by helping and encouraging all his best officers to obtain such staff employment as would give them the requisite experience and knowledge.

It may be fairly said, therefore, that Hawley's life-work was over when he took leave of the 4th Battalion in April, 1873, and that it is his thirty-five years as a regimental officer which have endeared his memory to the 60th Rifles, and have made his name distinguished as a military reformer!

V.

Hawley's latter years were gladdened by continual and repeated tokens of affection and regard from his old friends and comrades. Officers who had served under him constantly corresponded with him from all parts of the world, and great was the satisfaction of friends and himself when in February, 1890, he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the Regiment he had commanded with such distinction.

Living in quiet retirement upon a small property which he had acquired at Stratton, near Cirencester, General Hawley devoted the last years of his life to the education and happiness of his son, to whom he was passionately attached. Upon the 5th August, 1898, he breathed his last peacefully and quietly in his home at Stratton, and on the 9th he was borne to his rest by a privileged few of his relations and of his old comrades. It was felt by those riflemen who followed him to the grave that there have been no doubt other men as great—nay greater, as the world reckons greatness—but that there have been few who have left a stronger or a more

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lasting impress of their own personality, or of their own especial gifts upon their contemporaries, than General Hawley. Memory recalled to them the fact that it was largely due to Hawley and to Hawley's teaching that in the last fifty years the King's Royal Rifles have attained and have maintained the highest standards of efficiency and of military renown, and that it was largely due to Hawley that so numerous a band of Riflemen—acquiring from him, directly or indirectly, their inspiration—have done great and lasting service for the Regiment, for the British Army, and for the Empire. The name which the 60th Rifles holds to-day is his lasting monument, and the reputations of its sons are his best epitaph!

For those around the grave the magnificent words of the Burial Service had a special and reassuring significance:—

"Be ye stedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain."

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Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

THIS Cup was presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the Regiment in 1908, to be shot for annually by the four battalions under the following conditions:—

1.—Open to a team of ten (any rank) from each battalion.

2.—Competition may take place at any time during the year.

3.—Scores must be posted on or before 31st December in each year to O.C. Rifle Depot.

4.—An officer must be present and conduct the firing at the firing point; targets must be checked and scores written down by an officer in the butts, who will sign the Butt Memo., which is the only official record.

5.—Dress—drill order without belts.

6.—All loading to be from the magazine.

7.—Rifle—Government pattern with sling, as issued to battalions and having the Government view-mark.

8.—Sights may be smoked or painted black.

9.—Ties—to be decided by most points at No. 1 practice.

10.—The cup to be kept by the winning battalion, if at home; if abroad, in the Officers' Mess, Rifle Depot.

11.—Not more than one practice need be fired on the same day, but a practice once commenced must be completed on the same day.

12.—Position—any military; no artificial rests to be used. Competition must be fired on an authorized range.

13.—No preliminary firing to take place on the day of the competition.

14.—All disputes shall be decided by the three senior officers at the Rifle Depot.

PRACTICES.

No. 1 Practice.

Double from 300 to 200 yards and open fire at five Figure No. 3 targets. Time allowed one minute from the start. Unlimited ammunition.

Points—three points allowed for each hit on the figure.

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REGIMENTAL CUP.
Presented by
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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If the range does not permit of five targets being used at the same time, a fewer number may be used.

All the team must fire at the same time.

No. 2 Practice.

500 yards (Individual) Rapid Firing, 35 seconds seven rounds. Targets, second class figure. Regulation scoring.

Competitors may be at the firing position when the whistle is sounded.

Hits are not to be signalled until the conclusion of the seven rounds.

Competitors may fire singly or otherwise if desired, but a separate target must be used for each Competitor.

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The Army Rifle Association, 1908.

Performances of the Regiment.—Prize Winners Only.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CUP.

At Home (15 Prizes).

	Order of Merit	Score	Prize
Winners' Score		556	—
4th Battalion	4th	534	£8

Abroad (20 Prizes).

Winners' Score		589	—
1st Battalion	2nd	570	£24
1st Battalion	5th	564	£4
2nd Battalion	10th	544	£4

PRINCE OF WALES' CUP (5 Prizes).

Winners' Score		542	—
K.R.R. Depot	5th	444	£2

(R.B. Depot was second with 511.)

HOPTON CUP (20 Prizes).—H.P.S. 840.

Winners' Score		554	—
1st Battalion	3rd	506	£15
2nd Battalion	15th	404	£5
4th Battalion	16th	394	£5

Corporal A. Paul, 4th Battalion, made the fourth highest score in the whole competition: 24, 14=38.

YOUNG SOLDIERS' CUP (14 Prizes).—H.P.S. 672.

Winners' Score		553	—
*4th Battalion	2nd	551	£6
†3rd Battalion	4th	536	£2

Rifleman Forbes, 4th Battalion, made the third highest score in the whole competition: 28, 25, 24=77.

INTER-COMPANY MATCH.

At Home (41 Prizes).

Coy.	Batt.	Order of Merit	Score	Prize
	Winners' score		481	—
B	Fourth	12th	377	£2

* Winners 1897, 1899, 1903. † Winners 1894, 1895.

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Abroad (64 Prizes).

		Winners' score		-	-	510	-	—
G	-	First	-	3rd	-	468	-	£8
*A	-	„	-	4th	-	464	-	£8
C	-	„	-	7th	-	438	-	£8
H	-	„	-	8th	-	429	-	£6
†E	-	„	-	14th	-	414	-	£4
F	-	„	-	24th	-	396	-	£2
A	-	Third	-	30th	-	394	-	£2
F	-	Second		32nd	-	392	-	£2
B	-	First	-	34th	-	386	-	£2
G	-	Second		35th	-	384	-	£2
H	-	„	-	47th	-	375	-	£2
‡D	-	First	-	62nd	-	356	-	£2

* Winners 1907. † Winners 1906. ‡ Winners 1905.

In the whole competition, Rfn. E. Patchett, F Company, 2nd Batt., made the fourth highest score—22, 27, 25=74; and Corpl. T. Mc Nab, C Company, 1st Batt., the 6th—26, 21, 25=72.

Henry Whitehead Cup and £24.

Won by the 4th Battalion.

Fired at Middlewick, 20th November, 1908. Captain of the team—Lieut. A. A. Soames.

	Total rounds fired at 500 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total
	H. P. S. 25		—	28	—
*Sergt. H. Whitley -	12	25	41	20	86
Lieut. H. C. Ponsonby	12	20	34	22	76
Sergt. T. Shillito -	10	20	29	24	73
Lieut. A. A. Soames -	10	15	35	23	73
Sergt. H. Grew - -	6	15	17	22	54
Major W. H. L. Allgood	10	0	25	22	47
					409

Average of team—68·13.

* Third highest score in whole competition.

The Army Championship.

At Home (fired at Pirbright, 9th and 10th July, 1908).

Series A.—Sergt. H. Whitley, 4th Batt., was eighth with a score of 91, winning £2.

Series B.—Rfn. T. Carter, 4th Batt., was twelfth with a score of 69. Just out of the prize winners.

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The Regimental Point to Point Races.

THE date originally fixed for the Point to Point Races was the 30th March, but as that clashed with the second day of the postponed Grand Military Meeting, they were held on the 1st April, on Blind Knight's Farm, Layer de la Haye, Colchester.

A good course, about three miles and a half in length, had been selected. The fences were nothing very big, but most of them wanted galloping at, especially a brook. The going was decidedly soft, but the course did not cut up as badly as might have been expected.

It was a very fine day, and a bitterly cold wind did not prevent a very large number of people being present. Sir Claud de Crespigny acted as judge, except in the race in which he rode, when his place was taken by Lord Grenfell, Colonel Nugent was starter, Mr. Judge Clerk of the scales, and Mr. H. Royce Clerk of the course.

In the first race an officer sacrificed any chances he might have had of winning by catching a loose horse; this is sportsmanlike conduct in the hunting field, but it is not racing.

The KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE, a Challenge Cup presented by Brigadier-General the Hon. E. J. M. Stuart-Wortley, added to a sweepstakes of a sovereign each. Open to horses which are *bona fide* hunters, and are owned and ridden by officers serving in the K.R.R.C. Catchweights over 12 stone. (Fifteen entries).

Officers of the 4th Battalion starting in this race competed for the Challenge Cup presented by Colonel H. B. Mac Call, C.B.

Mr. J. N. Bigge's br.g. WYNDHAM, aged - - -	Owner	1
Capt. R. H. Seymour's ch.g. FRITZ, aged - - -	Owner	
Mr. C. D. Eyre's THE DUNCE, aged - - - -	Owner	3
Capt. G. J. Acland Troyte's br.g. Quebec, aged - -	Owner	0
Major W. H. L. Allgood's br.m. Sheila, 5 yrs. - - -	Owner	0
Capt. G. H. Barnett's ch.m. Rhoda, aged - -	Mr. Mellor	0

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Capt. G. H. Barnett's b.g. Nunthorpe, aged - - - Owner 0
Mr. W. L. Clinton's b.g. Tragedy, aged - - - - Owner 0
Capt. H. C. Johnson's b.m. Merry Widow, aged - - Owner 0
Mr. H. M. Ponsonby's br.g. De Wet, aged - - - Owner 0
Capt. G. Rennie's br.g. Rifleman, aged - - - - Owner 0
Mr. H. W. M. Watson's b.g. First Flight II, 5 yrs. - - Owner 0
Mr. C. J. T. R. Wingfield's b.g. The White Knight - - Owner 0

Wyndham took a long lead in the first two miles, which Fritz considerably reduced three-quarters of a mile from home, and the pair came well away from their field, Wyndham winning fairly easily by six lengths; bad third. Sheila was fourth.

Mr. Bigge thus won both the Stuart-Wortley and Mac Call Cups.

OPEN SWEEPSTAKES for a Cup presented by the Officers of the K.R.R.C., added to a sweepstakes of one sovereign each, for horses which are *bona fide* hunters and are the property of, and to be ridden by, either officers now serving in the Army or Navy, or of past officers of the K.R.R.C., or of members or subscribers to the Essex, Essex Union, East Essex, Essex and Suffolk, or Puckeridge Hunts. Catchweights over 13 stone. Winners of point to point races 7lbs. extra. (Twenty-seven entries).

Mr. Angus Mackintosh's (Royal Horse Guards) gr.m. HEBE, 6 yrs. - - - - - - - - - Owner 1
Mr. C. K. Carr's CORRIGEEN - - - - - - - Owner 2
Major S. F. Mott's (60th Rifles) b.g. PROPOSITION, aged - Owner 3
Mr. H. E. Backhouse's gr.g. Egglestone, aged - - Owner 0
Mr. J. H. Charters' (8th Hussars) br.g. Blue Rock, aged - Owner 0
Mr. W. L. Clinton's (60th Rifles) b.g. Powder Monkey, aged Owner 0
Mr. J. Cooper Bland's b.g. Blom, aged - - - - Owner 0
Mr. W. W. Gillum's (R.F.A.) b.g. The General, aged - Owner 0
Mr. T. Hetherington's b.m. Leila Macdonald, aged - - Owner 0
Mr. H. A. Hetherington's br.g. Augustus, aged - - Owner 0
Mr F. C. Longburne's (The Queen's) br.g. Vizigoth, aged Owner 0
Capt. G. Mort's (8th Hussars) br.g. The Don - - - Owner 0
Mr. C. J. Round's b.g. Spider, aged - - - - - Owner 0
Mr. A. Sowler's b.g. Topic - - - Sir Claud de Crespigny 0
Mr. R. C. Taylor's b.g. Sportsman - - - Mr. Blacklock 0
Capt. Van-der-Byl's (8th Hussars) b.g. Blue Cap - - Owner 0
Capt. F. C. Watson's (7th D.G.) ch.g. Tiptree, aged - Owner 0
Capt. Wallace Wright's (The Queen's) b.g. The Leper, aged Owner 0
Mr. A. P. Hamilton's (The Queen's) gr.m. Pauline, aged - Owner 0

Five horses were in a cluster about a mile from home, well ahead of the others; one of them fell three fences from home, and a good race resulted in Hebe winning by three lengths, Proposition a length away being third.

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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.—Open to horses which are *bona fide* hunters, and are the property of, and to be ridden by, officers now serving in the K.R.R.C. Catch-weights over 13 st. 7 lbs.

Run for simultaneously with above: a Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. Ulric O. Thynne, added to a Sweepstake of one sovereign each, open to horses which are *bona fide* hunters, and are the property of, and to be ridden by, past or present officers of the K.R.R.C. Catchweights over 13 st. 7 lbs. For horses ridden by others than their owners, 14 st. (Fifteen entries.)

Officers of the 4th Battalion starting in this race competed for the Challenge Cup presented by Major-General Leigh Pemberton, C.B.

Mr. C. D. Eyre's ch.g. BORDER BEAU, aged - - -	Owner	1
Mr. F. W. Edward's gr.m. GREY LADY, aged - -	Mr. Barber	2
Major S. F. Mott's b.m. MISCHIEF, 6 yrs. - - -	Owner	3
Capt. G. J. Acland Troyte's b.g. Pat, aged - - -	Owner	0
Capt. G. H. Barnett's br.g. Cossack, aged - - -	Owner	0
Capt. C. A. Howard's b.g. Ballinasloe, aged - - -	Owner	0
Capt. Lord Robert Manners' ch.g. Belton, aged - -	Owner	0
Mr. J. S. Mellor's br.g. Paddy, aged - - - -	Owner	0
Mr. D. Leigh Pemberton's gr.g. B.A., aged - - -	Owner	0
Capt. G. Rennie's b.m. Sib, aged - - - - -	Owner	0
Mr. A. A. Soames' b.g. Steamer, aged - - - -	Owner	0
Mr. C. J. T. R. Wingfield's ch.m. Grog, 6 yrs. - - -	Owner	0

Ballinasloe was well in front of everything else a mile from home, but he was rolling a good bit coming down the plough, and fell at the last fence but one, and Border Beau, who was the only one near him, went on and won by a field. Grey Lady beat Mischief for second place by five lengths, and won General Pemberton's cup for Mr. Edwards. No past officer entered or rode in this race. Mr. Eyre thus won the Heavy-Weight Race and the Thynne Cup.

FARMERS' RACE.—For a Cup value £10, with £5 added for winner, £2 for second, and £1 for third, presented by the officers of the Colchester Garrison Open to *bona fide* hunters, the property of farmers renting or owning land in the Essex and Suffolk or East Essex Hunts. Catchweights over 13 st. Winners of point-to-point races 7 lbs. extra. Ten entries.

Mr. E. Ledger's b.g. EVERGREEN - - - - -	Owner	1
Mr. W. G. Fairhead's bl.m. MY LADY - -	Mr. Fairhead, jun.	2
Mr. A. Church's ch.g. ROYAL RAYS - - - - -	Owner	3
Mr. W. Cant's b.g. The Jew - - - - - -	Owner	0
Mr. G. Cooper's b.g. Valentine - - - - -	Owner	0
Mr. E. A. Fairhead's b.g. Bonny Bridge - - - -	Owner	0
Mr. C. Hutley's ch.g. Moonbeam - - - - -	Owner	0
Mr. D. Jones' b.g. Sportsman - - - - - -	Owner	0

Evergreen won a good race by half a length.

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The Green Jackets Week.

THE "week" was held, as usual, in the week following the Eton and Harrow match, from July 12th to 17th, the matches being with the same clubs as last year *viz.*, I. Zingari and Free Foresters, the Regimental match being played on the Wednesday and Thursday.

GREEN JACKETS *v.* I ZINGARI.

On the Monday and Tuesday the I. Zingari were not so strong as usual, whilst the Green Jackets were nearly at full strength. We won the toss, and Legard, Brockholes, Wormald, Lee and Prittie played good innings, our total reaching 241.

Thanks to some good bowling by Parker (he took eight wickets at a cost of 7.3 runs per wicket) we were able to dispose of our opponents for 148, Sheppard being top scorer with a carefully played 51. In our second innings Parker played very well for 86. Brockholes, Shawe, Legard and Wormald also were in good form, so we were able to put the "closure" in force at 268 for six wickets, leaving I. Z. 362 runs to get to win. Sheppard and Herbert gave them a good start, putting on 63 for the first wicket, but with the exception of General Bannatyne-Allason, Curtis and Anson, the remainder gave no trouble, thanks to the effective bowling of our latest colt (Hornby), who took seven wickets for thirty-eight runs. They were all out for 186, leaving us an easy victory by 175 runs.

GREEN JACKETS.	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
CAPTAIN A. D. LEGARD ...	c D'A. Lambton, b Ward	47	b Curtis	36
W. M. PARKER	c and b Metcalfe ...	2	b Curtis	86
G. P. R. TOYNBEE	c Sheppard, b Steel	14	b Curtis	0
CAPTAIN C. SHAWE	c and b Steel.....	10	b Herbert	37
T. F. BROCKHOLES	st Anson, b Steel ...	39	b Curtis	53
J. WORMALD	c Herbert, b Steel	33	c Anson, b Metcalfe	31
S. W. TRAFFORD	c and b Steel.....	2	not out	12
G. C. CAMPBELL	lbw, b Steel	0	not out	7
A. M. SAUNDERS	lbw, b Metcalfe ...	0		
CAPTAIN G. T. LEE	c Sheppard, b Steel	39		
HON. H. C. O'C. PRITTIE ...	c Anson, b Ward...	30		
G. P. HORNBY	not out	5		
	Extras	20	Extras	6
		241	Declared	268

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I ZINGARI.	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Captain T. W. Sheppard...	c and b Parker.....	51	c and b Hornby ...	40
T. L. Curtis	b Legard	1	run out	22
E. J. Metcalfe	c Toynbee, b Legard	14	b Hornby	3
Gen. Bannatyne-Allason	c Lee, b Parker ...	11	c Legard, b Hornby	38
E. E. Steel	b Parker	14	c Brockholes, b Hornby	1
Colonel Rolt.....	c and b Parker.....	7	c Lee, b Hornby ...	8
A. S. Ward	c Campbell, b Parker	6	b Legard	1
Hon. G. Herbert	b Parker	1	c Trafford, b Hornby	27
Hon. D'A. Lambton	b Parker	15	c Brockholes, b Hornby	2
Lord Anson	c Toynbee, b Parker	18	c Toynbee, b Legard	17
Captain R. H. Fowler ...	b Legard	0	not out	16
Hon. Claud Lambton.....	not out	3	b Parker	1
	Extras	7	Extras	10
		148		186

60th Rifles *v.* Rifle Brigade.

The Rifle Brigade won the toss, and Toynbee and Parker put on 81 for the first wicket. After them only Prittie, Trafford and Shawe made double figures, and the side was out for 187. Legard had the best analysis of 5 wickets for 49 runs. For the Regiment, Wormald, Blundell, Legard and Saunders played well, our total being 232. Hornby again bowled well, taking four wickets for 39 runs. In the Rifle Brigade's second innings Nugent, Parker, Prittie and Brockholes were the only players able to reach double figures, the side being disposed of for 147. This left us only 103 to get to win, which (thanks to a dogged innings by Legard) we were able to do for the loss of six wickets. We thus won by four wickets.

RIFLE BRIGADE.	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. P. R. Toynbee	b Johnson	40	c Barber, b Weston	0
W. M. Parker	b Legard	66	c Campbell, b Weston	28
Captain C. Shawe	b Weston	11	b Weston	7
T. F. Brockholes	c Barber, b Legard	1	c Johnson, b Blundell	21
Captain G. E. B. Stephens	b Weston	0	st Barber, b Blundell	8
S. W. Trafford.....	b Legard	20	b Blundell	8
Captain F. St. J. Blacker	c Lee, b Blundell...	1	b Legard	0
Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie ...	c Saunders, b Blundell	30	c Barber, b Blundell	23
Captain F. Nugent	st Barber, b Legard	0	lbw, b Weston	39
Hon. R. Brand	b Legard	0	not out	4
G. P. Hornby	not out	5	b Legard	0
	Extras	13	Extras	9
		187		147

60th RIFLES.	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Captain A. D. Legard ...	c Shawe, b Brockholes	54	not out	41
J. E. Pleydell-Bouverie...	run out	4	b Hornby	8
Captain D. H. Blundell	c and b Shawe	42	c Trafford, b Shawe	27
J. Wormald	c Trafford, b Hornby	69	c Trafford, b Shawe	10
W. D. Barber.....	b Trafford	0	b Trafford.....	1

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Captain G. T. Lee	c Nugent, b Hornby	11	b Parker	7
G. C. Campbell	b Hornby	0	b Hornby	5
A. M. Saunders	c Hornby, b Shawe	32	not out	1
Captain R. G. Jelf	b Hornby	0		
Corpl. Johnson	b Shawe	0		
Rfn. Weston	not out	5		
	Extras	15	Extras	3
		232	(6 wickets)	103

Green Jackets *v.* Free Foresters.

We won the toss again on Friday, and nine of our players made double figures, Toynbee, Parker and Wormald heading the list with 57, 46 and 42. Our total reached 288. F. F., who were disappointed of two good men two days before the match, only made 121, Henslow being responsible for 40. Shawe was our most successful bowler, taking four wickets for 18 runs. Following on, F. F. were disposed of for 190, Ramsden playing a splendid innings of 126. He went in first, and was the last man out. Paine and Legard each took five wickets, for 62 and 52 runs respectively. This left us only 24 runs to get, which we succeeded in doing for the loss of one wicket.

Green Jackets.	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Captain A. D. Legard	c Smyth, b Docker	21		
G. P. R. Toynbee	c Henslow, b Docker	57		
Colonel R. S. Oxley	b Ramsden	9		
W. M. Parker	c Docker, b Atchison	46		
J. Wormald	c and b Atchison	42		
Captain C. Shawe	c Cattley, b Henslow	11		
Captain G. E. B. Stephens	c Smyth, b Docker	25	c Irving, b Atchison	7
G. C. Campbell	b Atchison	0		
W. D. Barber	b Ramsden	18		
Captain G. T. Lee	c Docker, b Spring	34	not out	10
Captain A. I. Paine	not out	15	not out	4
	Extras	10	Extras	4
		288	(1 wicket)	25

Free Foresters.	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R. L. G. Irving	b Legard	21	c Legard, b Paine	2
A. B. Smyth	lbw, b Legard	7	st Toynbee, b Paine	3
T. C. Spring	st Barber, b Shawe	9	c Barber, b Paine	16
C. W. Little	c Toynbee, b Shawe	12	c Lee, b Legard	2
General J. Spens	b Legard	2	c Barber, b Legard	3
F. A. Atchison	c Toynbee, b Shawe	0	c Shawe, b Legard	1
Captain G. A. M. Docker	b Shawe	0	b Legard	2
Captain E. L. W. Henslow	b Parker	40	b Legard	9
B. V. Ramsden	not out	13	c Campbell, b Paine	126
Hon. D. Carnegie	b Parker	0	c Lee, b Paine	1
S. W. Cattley	c Toynbee, b Parker	0	not out	10
	Extras	17	Extras	15
		121		190

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Altogether, the week was a great success, all three matches being finished, and the two foreign matches won.

Our record for the season was:—

Matches Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
11	3	2	6

There were 114 past and present officers of the Regiment on the ground during the week.

On Thursday the Club gave their annual ball at the Guildhall, which was a great success.

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The Veterans' Dinner.

As the 28th February fell this year on a Sunday the Veterans' dinner was held on the 1st March. This, the third dinner, was very well attended, 44 officers and 248 men being present. Amongst the latter were nine Chelsea Pensioners and several others wearing Mutiny medals. The oldest rifleman must have been T. Skinner, who joined the Depôt at Chatham in 1846, and served in the Kaffir War under Sir Harry Smith, had several years of bush fighting, and afterwards was in the Chinese War. Another, Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, J. Digweed, also served under Sir Harry, and was in the Mutiny and China.

As has hitherto been the case, and as we hope, after Colonel Tanqueray's speech, will be the case for many years to come, we dined in the drill hall of the Victoria and St. George's Rifles, now known as the 9th Battalion County of London Regiment, and the whole Battalion seemed to be doing their best to make us feel at home. The dinner was cooked by the cooks of the Battalion, the waiting was, as usual, very well carried out by the men, and their band in the gallery discoursed sweet music, although, after the regimental marches played at the beginning, they had uncommonly little chance of being heard above the continuous noise of conversation amongst the old riflemen.

Sir Redvers Buller, in his speech at the last dinner, alas! that it should have been his last Veterans' dinner, had suggested that the men of the Service Companies who had served with the Regiment in South Africa should attend the dinner instead of having one of their own; this was carried out this year, and twenty men of these Companies were present. Another suggestion of Sir Redvers' was also acted on, and this year we had no soup or fish, and the dinner cost half-a-crown a head.

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Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion, was, of course, in the chair, supported by two other Colonels Commandant, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton and Major-General Pemberton. Sir Cromer Ashburnham was unfortunately unable to attend owing to illness, but showed he had not forgotten us by sending a telegram to Lord Grenfell. There were nine officers present who had commanded battalions, and the Commanding Officers of both Battalions at home, Colonels Nugent and Oxley.

The health of the King having been drunk with all the honours, the Chairman proposed the health of the Colonel-in-Chief, the Prince of Wales. They had sent to him, as soon as they sat down to dinner, the following telegram:—"Three hundred Riflemen, at dinner assembled, send respectful greetings to their Colonel-in-Chief." He had received the following reply:—"I sincerely thank Royal Rifle veterans for their kind message of greeting. I congratulate them on such a good muster, and hope they will enjoy a very happy meeting.—George, Colonel-in-Chief." This toast having been very warmly received, the Chairman submitted the toast of the evening, "Success to the Regiment and Veterans Association."

He said that they could hardly expect him to speak about the Association without bringing forward the great and irreparable loss which that Association and every Rifleman, and indeed he might say the whole British Empire, had sustained in the death of their president last year, the late General Sir Redvers Buller. It was hardly right that he should dwell too long, as their time was valuable, but he always thought of him under three conditions, and first of all as a great General in the Army, whose work was part of the history of England. He thought of him as he knew him in the early days of the Zulu War, when he took up the Frontier Light Horse, and with that force succeeded in being about twenty miles ahead of any other unit in the British Army. Many of them accompanied him later to

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Tel-el-Kebir, and afterwards on the expedition on the Nile, and none of those who were associated with him could forget his strength of character, his gallant behaviour on every occasion, and his wonderful personality as a British officer. He thought of him then again as a Rifleman. He remembered so well the first time that he met Sir Redvers. It was in 1860, and he had just come back from China, where he had been serving with the 2nd Battalion, and from that time to the time of his death Sir Redvers Buller was one of his greatest, kindest, and dearest friends. Thinking of him again as a Rifleman, he thought the only expedition besides the Chinese, in which he went on active service as a Rifleman, was the Red River Expedition. He dared say there were members there who were with the 1st Battalion at that time, and if so they would remember how he got his boats on the river, and how he set an example which would never be forgotten in the Battalion or in the Regiment. He thought of General Buller also as connected with the various associations of the Regiment. No one worked better and no one worked harder than Sir Redvers for any cause in which a Rifleman was concerned. When that present Association was suggested he took it up and ran it through, and their successful meeting that night was greatly due first of all to his friend, Clemens, Major Wynn, and Colonel Herbert, but it could have hardly achieved the success which it had, had it not been taken up and run through by Sir Redvers Buller. Speaking of him again in another capacity, that of a good and kindly friend, he said many officers and many men did not know how often he intervened for the good of the officer and for the good of the rifleman. He could only say that he remembered that in the very early part of his career, Sir Redvers Buller, then at the War Office, did a good turn for him which enabled him to see active service for the first time, and he was sure that every officer, non-commissioned officer, or rifleman who had ever been associated with him would say that they never had a kinder, a truer, or a braver friend than General Sir Redvers Buller.

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They had a good muster there that evening, and but for the bad weather and other circumstances they would have had more. Amongst the incidents of the past year had been the arrival of the 1st Battalion. They were all very glad to see them again after their long absence, and he believed that the first intimation of welcome that they received was a kindly telegram from the Prince of Wales. General W. P. Campbell, who was very well known to many in that hall, had been obliged to leave to attend the Ladysmith dinner. He was sure that everybody would be very much pleased at his promotion to command a division in Ireland. They were going to spend a very happy evening, and he thought on their behalf he might say how very grateful they all were to Colonel Tanqueray, and the Corps which he so ably commanded, for lending them that hall, and to the men of the Corps who had so kindly waited upon them. They were also grateful to the band, and their thanks were also due to Major Wynn, Corporal Clemens, and Colonel Herbert, lately commanding the Depôt. He then proposed the toast, which was drunk with three cheers.

Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton craved permission of the Chairman to supplement his touching remarks upon the death of the lamented Rifleman hero—General Sir Redvers Buller—whose loss to the Regiment, to the British Army, and to the British Empire was irreparable indeed. It had been rightly said that "The lives and memory of England's great men are the greatest heritage of England's sons." Such was the feeling of all Riflemen, his friends and comrades! Such was the feeling of the vast number of Buller's admirers and friends throughout the King's dominions! Without alluding to the great benefits conferred upon the British Army during the administration of his many high offices, without dwelling upon the frailty and weakness of human nature, Sir Redvers Buller was, and always will be, a great personality—one who had left the impress of his strong character deep in the minds of all soldiers of his day. It was interesting to consider the true source of the power he

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possessed. To those who knew him best the secret lay not in his great intellect, not in his grasp of affairs, not in his powerful physique, not even in his indomitable will-power, all of which he possessed in a special and high degree, but in his power of sympathy, in his love for and his fellow-feeling with those around and below him, concealed and intensified by a strange veneer of roughness of manner and abruptness of speech. It was given to few to pierce this misleading medium which overlay the true character of the man. The well-known instinct of the British soldier, however, saw through and below the surface and descried beneath the real Buller—the "white man"—the born leader of men. Modest, retiring, and devoid of personal ambition as he was, it was this intense sympathy and love for others which prompted the many acts of gallantry to save the lives of his men in the Kaffir war, 1878, and in the Zulu War, 1879, and gained for him the name of the "Bayard of South Africa." It was the same feeling which infused his own bold spirit into the hearts of the shaken troops at Tamai in 1889, and again into the battle-worn and overstrung men of the desert column in 1885. It was the same feeling which caused the Army of the Tugela, during the trying days of January and February, 1900, to ignore and to deliberately set outside their thoughts any idea of defeat or possible reverse so long as Buller was satisfied and Buller led them. The man who can thus inspire men by sheer force of sympathy and will-power is truly and in reality a great man. The makers of our Empire have never sought popular applause. They have been content that history and posterity should rightly appreciate their services. This was doubtless our hero's wish. To all Riflemen, however, the life and memory of Redvers Buller should be an undying beacon of unsparing devotion to duty, and an example of self-sacrificing thought for and sympathy with others, whether it be for the men who lead or for those who follow.

Sir Edward had been asked to propose the health of Colonel Tanqueray and the officers, non-commissioned

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officers, and men of the 9th County of London Queen Victoria's Rifles. They had been for three years, as they all knew, indebted to him and his distinguished Corps for the hospitality which they had received there, and he was sure they would gladly accept the toast of the health of Colonel Tanqueray, which he now proposed.

Col. Tanqueray, in reply, said that it was not only a pleasure, but an honour to welcome the Regiment in that hall, and they would be glad if they would come there every year. The Corps were very proud of their once connection with the 60th, and though under the Territorial system they had lost that, they still wore their uniform. For several years, as Colonel Herbert would bear him out, he had kindly put up a detachment of the regiment at the Depôt. That year they had kindly written to know whether they wanted to come again. They had really hesitated to ask, but as they had sent word from the Depôt they could put up 300 men he had taken them at their word, and had no doubt that 300 men would go down at Easter and accept the hospitality of the Rifle Depôt.

Major-General W. Leigh Pemberton proposed the health of the Chairman, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell. He always felt nervous when making a speech, and had always to apologise for being "the oldest old bloke in the room." He was happy to say he had not to do that on that occasion, as there were many older soldiers than he present, and was glad to see so many old comrades again.

Lord Grenfell, in responding, thought very little of General Pemberton's nervousness, and thought it was the sort of nervousness he had shown at the Siege of Delhi. He thanked him for the way in which he had proposed his health, and everybody for the way in which it had been received.

This finished the speeches, and the rest of the evening was spent in finding out old friends and old faces.

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One man, lately a Colour-Sergeant in the 1st Battalion, found the officer who had given him the only "one-hour's drill" he had had in his service. It is this sort of meeting that makes the Veterans' Dinner such a success. The Colour-Sergeant was glad that he had had his hour's drill so that he knew what it felt like, and the officer was sure he deserved it and that it had done him good.

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The Redvers Buller Memorial.

It will be remembered that the usual bright character of the Green Jacket Week in 1908 was sadly marred by the death only six weeks before of our distinguished and much revered friend and comrade, General Sir Redvers Buller. The remarkable demonstration of grief by soldiers and civilians alike, and the touching scene at the graveside at which so many Riflemen had taken part, were still foremost in the memories of us all. It was appropriate, therefore, that after the Annual Meeting of the Green Jacket Club the members, past and present, of the Regiment there assembled should resolve themselves into a General Meeting to take immediate steps to erect a monument to his memory. Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell having been elected to preside, it was unanimously decided to raise at once a Memorial Fund, and a representative committee was nominated, who should take the necessary steps to collect funds.

The Regimental Committee thus formed consisted of,—

President.

Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell.*

Members.

Major-General Leigh-Pemberton.
Major-General Sir Cromer Ashburnham.
Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton.*
Major-General Fetherstonhaugh.
Major-General Astley Terry.
Colonel Morris.
Colonel The Duke of Somerset.
Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson.
Colonel Kays.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. K. Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh.

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Lieut.-Colonel Sir Guy Campbell.*
Lieut.-Colonel Lord Fredk. FitzGerald.
Major Carlisle.
Major Byron * (representing Rifle Depôt).
Major A. Wynn.
Captain MacQueen.
Captain Travers.
Captain H. A. H. Ward.
The Lieut.-Colonels Commanding Battalions.
Colonel Herbert,* *Honorary Secretary.*
Captain Lewis Butler,* *Honorary Treasurer.*

Those of the above marked with an asterisk were Members of an Executive Committee nominated in April, 1909.

Shortly afterwards a movement was also made by the old comrades and friends of the late Sir Redvers to raise a memorial to perpetuate his memory. A meeting took place, and the Earl of Portsmouth was elected to preside. It was then resolved to form a large Committee representing the late Sir Redvers' comrades of both Services and his wide and diversified interests and friendships, and to collect funds. This Committee was formed accordingly and an Executive Committee appointed.

The Executive Committee thereupon decided to invite the Committee of the King's Royal Rifles to co-operate with them, and thus to ensure a Memorial which should be not only worthy of the man, but form a lasting monument of a great soldier whose services to his country were national in their scope.

The proposal was cordially accepted by the Committee of the Regiment upon the understanding that the regimental character of the Memorial should retain its prominence, and that it should be erected at Winchester.

A letter was then addressed to the Press, and signed by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell and the Duke of Somerset on behalf of the King's Royal Rifles, and by the Earl of Portsmouth and Colonel Lord St. Levan on behalf of the General Committee, inviting the public to

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co-operate with the Regiment and to subscribe to the Fund.

A Joint Executive Committee, representing both the Regiment and the General Public, was then formed as follows:—

Chairman.

The Earl of Portsmouth.

Members.

Representing the King's Royal Rifles.	Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell. Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton. Colonel The Duke of Somerset. Colonel Herbert. Captain Lewis Butler, *Hon. Treasurer.*
Representing the General Public.	Lieut.-General Hon. Sir Fred. Stopford. Colonel Lord St. Levan. Major-General Sir Ronald Lane. Vernon Watney, Esq. Honble. Gerard Wallop, *Hon. Secretary.*

The funds which have been collected up to November were:—

Per Committee King's Royal Rifles, including a handsome donation from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief	£413	1	0
Per Committee of the General Public from old friends and comrades	813	14	6
Interest on Deposit Account	3	15	10
Grand Total	£1230	11	4

The Joint Committee having decided that the Memorial shall take the form of a recumbent figure in bronze upon a monumental tomb, have entrusted the design to Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A., a well known Australian sculptor, whose recent works exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1907 and in 1908 and purchased by the Chantrey Bequest, can be seen at the Tate Gallery.

A peculiarly appropriate site has been inspected and secured, through the courtesy and kind co-operation of the Dean and Chapter, in the north transept of Winchester Cathedral. The Joint Committees are more

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than satisfied with the artistic merit and beauty of the design for the Memorial proposed by Mr. Mackennal. The sculptor has been especially successful in the likeness, and the appropriate dignity of the recumbent figure leaves nothing to be desired. The Committee have accordingly approved the design, and it is hoped that the work may be immediately proceeded with.

The cost of the Memorial proposed, of its erection, and of the Cathedral fees will be great, and the Committee will be glad, in order to complete the details in a full and satisfactory manner, to receive contributions from those friends and comrades of the late Sir Redvers who have not hitherto subscribed, as well as such additional help as those who have already contributed may be disposed to give.

Contributions should be sent to Captain Lewis Butler, Hon. Treasurer, Buller Memorial Fund, 16, St. James Street, London.

E. T. H.

December 1st, 1909.

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The 60th at Quebec.

I RECENTLY came across the following anecdote in a book entitled *The Soldier's Companion or Martial Recorder,* published in 1824. The fact that the capture of Quebec in September, 1759, and the deaths of Wolfe and Montcalm on the Heights of Abraham, have been celebrated in Canada this year (1909) lends additional interest to the story :—

"At the siege of Quebec, Captain Ochterlong and Lieutenant Peyton, both of General Monckton's regiment (the 60th), were wounded, and fell before the breast-work near the falls; the former (was wounded) mortally, the latter severely in the knee. Two savages pushed down upon them with the utmost precipitation, armed with their knives. The first seized on Captain Ochterlong, when Lieutenant Peyton, who lay reclining on his fusee, discharged it, and the savage dropt immediately on the body of his intended prey. The other savage advanced with much eagerness to Lieutenant Peyton, who had no more time than to disengage his bayonet, and conceal its disposition. With one arm he warded off the proposed blow, and with the other laid him lifeless by his side. A straggling grenadier, who had happily escaped the slaughter of his companions, stumbled upon Captain Ouchterlong, and readily offered him his services. The Captain, with the spirit and bravery of a true Briton, replied, 'Friend, I thank you! but with respect to me, the musket, or scalping knife, will only be a more speedy deliverance from pain. I have but a few minutes to live. Go; make haste, and tender your service where there is a possibility it may be useful.' At the same time he pointed to Lieutenant Peyton, who was then endeavouring to crawl away on the sand. The grenadier took Lieutenant Peyton on his back and conveyed him to the

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boat, but not without each receiving a wound; Lieutenant Peyton in his back, and his rescuer near his shoulder."

This story probably refers to one of the numerous skirmishes which took place along the banks of the river, before the army was finally landed beneath the heights of Abraham. No doubt the grenadier, who rescued Lieutenant Peyton belonged to the grenadier company of the 60th, which was not then a Rifle regiment, and, like other regiments, would have a grenadier company and a light company as well.

It is interesting to note that the officers carried muskets in those days. In fact, the General himself sometimes carried one, for there is a picture of General Wolfe in the Royal United Service Institution with a musket in his hand. This was, therefore, not such an innovation in South Africa as many people supposed.

As regards the savages, who were, of course, Indians, these were employed by both French and English in the American wars, and the wounded found small mercy at their hands.

H. WAKE, Captain.

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The Wreck of the "Warren Hastings."

14th January, 1897.

On the 12th December, 1896, the 1st Battalion sailed from Bombay in the R.I.M.S. *Warren Hastings,* commanded by Commander G. E. Holland, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine. Colonel M. Forestier-Walker was then in command of the Battalion and of the troops on board the ship. The ship, after coaling at the Seychelles, arrived at Cape Town on the 29th December, and there B, D, E, and F Companies disembarked, and proceeded to Wynberg under Major R. Gunning, while a half-battalion of the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, under Major W. J. Kirkpatrick, and some details of the Middlesex Regiment, embarked. The York and Lancaster Regiment were ordered to India, and the other half-battalion should have embarked in the *Warren Hastings* at Mauritius on relief by A, C, G, H, Companies and Headquarters of our 1st Battalion.

The ship left Cape Town on the 6th January, 1897, and we had a good passage until the morning of the 13th, when the glass fell and the wind shifted to the south. It was murky weather, and observations were difficult. However, on the night of the 13th we all went to bed confidently expecting to wake with Mauritius in sight, and to be settled in our new barracks by the following evening.

But about 2.20 a.m. on the 14th everyone on board was awakened by a big bump. The first person I encountered was Lieutenant St. John, the 1st Lieutenant, and he said he thought the shaft of the propeller must have broken, but shortly afterwards there were several more bumps, and then we all realised that we must be aground. Many of the officers and men were sleeping

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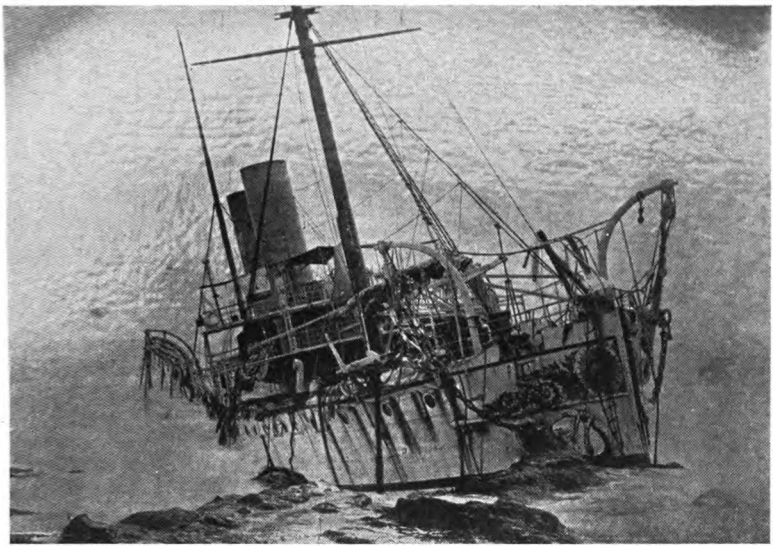
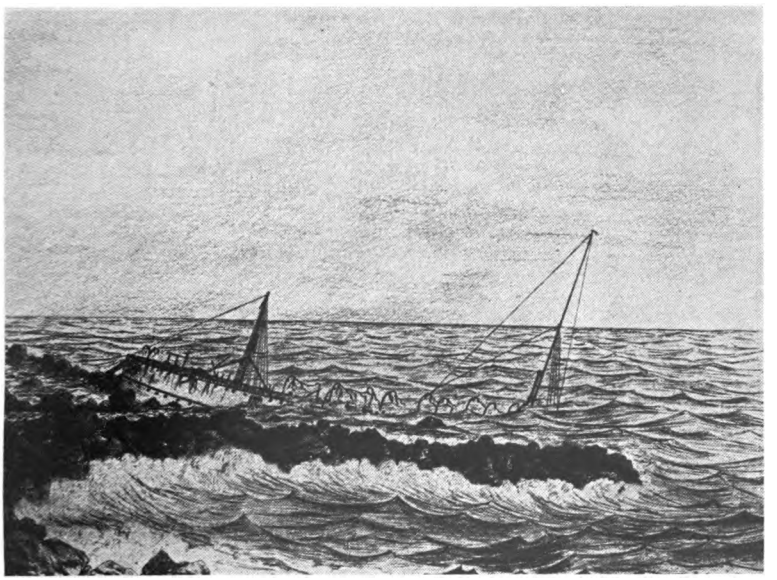


THE WRECK THE DAY AFTER.



THE WRECK A WEEK AFTER.
(From a drawing by Sergt. Down.)

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on deck, and only had time to make a hurried toilette before the order was given for the troops to fall in. The York and Lancasters were ordered to fall in on the starboard side, and the Rifles on the port, while the women and children were collected near the officers' saloon, aft. It should here be said that it was an absolutely pitch dark night, and was raining as it only can rain in the tropics. It was impossible to see more than a few yards, and nobody knew for a time where we were, so Commander Holland sent two of his officers over the bows, with ropes, to see if disembarkation was possible. These officers soon reported that we were on rocks, and that it appeared possible to get all on board off on to the rocks. Accordingly the Commander, about 4 a.m., gave orders for the troops to commence disembarking.

Up to that time the vessel had remained more or less upright, but about 4.15 she began to heel over to starboard, and this list increased up to about 5 a.m., with the result that the men fallen in on the starboard side of the deck were standing in water up to their knees, and even higher. It must be remembered that the troops were all on the main deck, or between decks, that they could see nothing of what was going on, and that after 4.35 they were in darkness, the electric light, which held out till then, having gone out at that hour.

At about 4.20 a.m. the disembarkation of the men was suspended, and the women and children were all taken off, a work of some difficulty, as there were only a swinging rope ladder and some ropes to get them down by. However, all the troops were off the ship by 5.30, and it was then daylight; the rain had stopped, and we could see more or less where we were. We found ourselves on a narrow spit of rocks, which ran out to one side of a sort of cave, at the top of which was a grove of palm trees, and behind the palm trees we discovered that there was a small fishing village called St. Phillippe.

The roll was then called, and it was found that all the troops were present, and that the only lives lost were

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those of two natives who had quite unnecessarily jumped overboard, and not being good swimmers had been washed out to sea and drowned. There had been several narrow escapes, the narrowest, perhaps, being that of Bandmaster Tyler, who had gone into the water to try to save a dog, which he thought was the Colonel's, and then found himself unable to get out again. After several gallant attempts by various officers to save him, he was at last rescued by some of our men, who got into one of the ship's boats, and eventually pulled him out, but he was by that time very nearly exhausted.

I am not sure whether it is realised how much the fact that no white man's life was lost was due to the excellent discipline and behaviour of the troops. Had there been the least panic or disorder it would have been inevitable that lives should have been lost, for, independently of drowning, lives would probably have been lost by crowding in the companions and by other accidents similar to those which occur on land when a large crowd loses its head. Personally I look upon the whole business as one of the most creditable things to the British Army which has ever occurred, and, without invidious comparison, quite as creditable as the *Birkenhead,* for in the latter, if we are to believe the pictures, the troops were at least all on deck, whilst on the *Warren Hastings* they were between decks, and, as stated above, were quite unable to see what was going on, whilst the list was gradually increasing till it became difficult to stand upright, and even the Captain himself thought the vessel was going to turn over. Riflemen should always be proud that one of their battalions acquitted themselves so well under such trying circumstances. I can say all this without praising myself, for being Adjutant, I was either on the bridge with the Colonel or running about conveying orders, and therefore had no time even to think.

When all the men were disembarked we began to think of baggage, and some attempt was made to get some things off the wreck, but after two or three hours'

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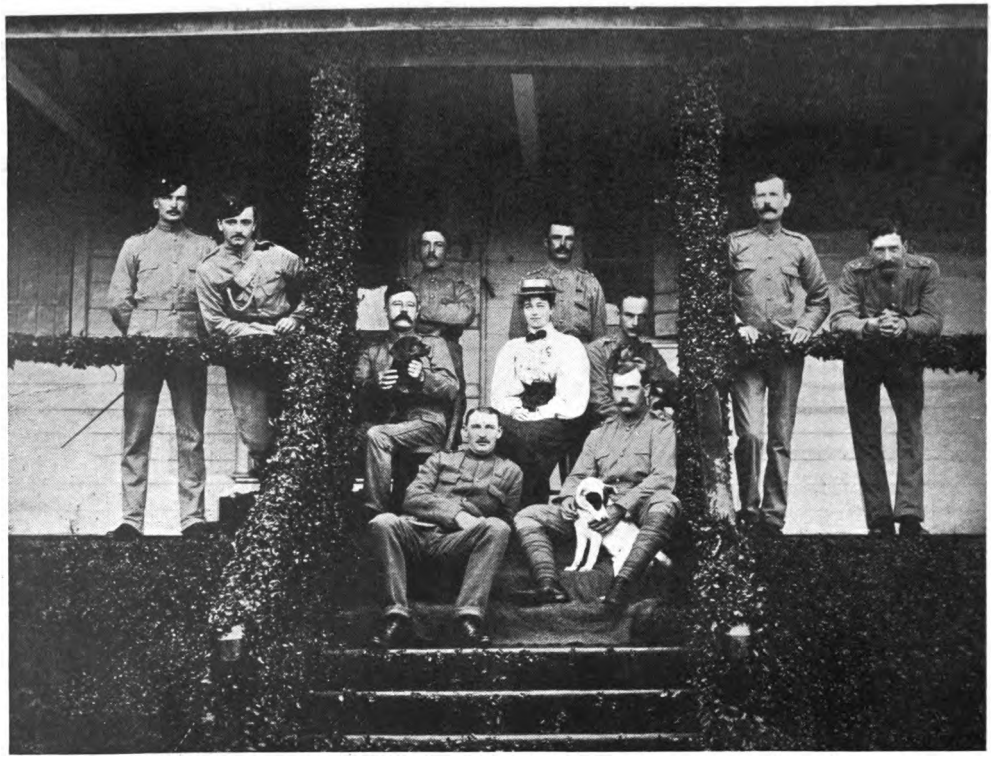

OFFICERS FROM THE WRECK OF THE "WARREN HASTINGS."

Lieuts. J. Taylor. B. J. Majendie, L. B. Cumberland. Capt. M. H. K. Pechell. Major H. Gore-Browne. Capt. G. N. Prendergast. Capt. J. W. Dwane. Lady Muriel Gore-Browne. Capt. R. M. Stuart-Wortley. Col. M. Forestier-Walker. Lieut. C. Gosling.

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work it was found that it was no longer safe to stay on the wreck, as the sea was rising and waves were beginning to wash over the decks. Of course it was impossible to get at the things in the holds except things at the very top, and we owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to Lieut. St. John, who, being first lieutenant, knew how the things had been stowed in the hold, and went straight for our plate chests and succeeded in saving the elephant's tusk, which is well known to all officers who have ever served in the 1st Battalion.

I may say here that the wreck was afterwards sold to one of the residents on Réunion, for, I believe, 15,000 francs (about £750), but he was never able to get anything out of it, and the ship completely broke up in about ten days. All the inhabitants told us that we were extremely lucky to have had such a calm night. The calmness was doubtless partly due to the torrential rain. We also found out that had we run ashore even ten yards to the right or left we should have sunk in deep water, but as it was, we ran up into a sort of small inlet. To this latter fact, and to the coolness and presence of mind shown by the Captain, who, instead of reversing the engines kept them running full speed ahead, so that the ship was pushed well up on to the rocks, we largely owed our lives. It should also be mentioned that a large rock penetrated the bottom of the ship and kept her there as if with a hook. Had she shifted back she would at once have gone down in many fathoms of water.

After the disembarkation, the next question which presented itself to the Colonel and the Captain was what was to be done to get the troops to Mauritius. We were at the southern end of Réunion, an island some 120 miles south-west of Mauritius, and were about twenty-one miles from the only railway in the island of St. Pierre. Most fortunately it was discovered that a British India ship, the *Lalpoora,* had just finished unloading at Pointe des Galets, and this ship was at once chartered. We then had to march to St. Pierre, with the exception of the

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women and children and those men who had no boots, who were taken in carts. The procession was a curious one, and I doubt if a more ragamuffin looking set ever marched as part of the British forces. Many had no coats, all sorts of hats were to be seen, and one or two had even no trousers. I well remember the amusement caused by one rather stout rifleman, who had nothing on but a shirt and a very short pair of drawers! Nothing could have been kinder than the French and Creole population, who did all they could for us, and we owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Bennett, the British Consul, and to various Frenchmen, notably MM. Coulon, Chaton, and to le Capitaine Bertho.

We eventually reached Mauritius on the 18th, and the men were put into the old barracks at Port Louis till the York and Lancasters could be sent on to India, while all the officers were most hospitably received by Mr. (now Sir Charles) King-Harman, the acting Governor, at Réduit, his country house. I do not think I ever felt so dirty as when I arrived in Mrs. King-Harman's drawing room in a filthy suit of black serge, not having washed, shaved, or changed any clothes for four days. The dinner party that night was a curious sight, and I do not think any who were there will forget the sight of a certain very shy officer coming down in a suit of the Governor's evening clothes. The officer in question was about 5ft. 8in., while the Governor was about 6ft. 4in.!

Those who read this will doubtless ask what was the cause of the wreck. Well, I think there were three principal causes.

(1) A volcano on Réunion was in eruption, and this undoubtedly affected the compasses. Some of the French officers attributed the influence of the eruption on the compasses to the presence in the air of many minute particles of metal.

(2) The currents had also changed perhaps owing to the same cause as above, and instead of setting off the island had set towards the island.

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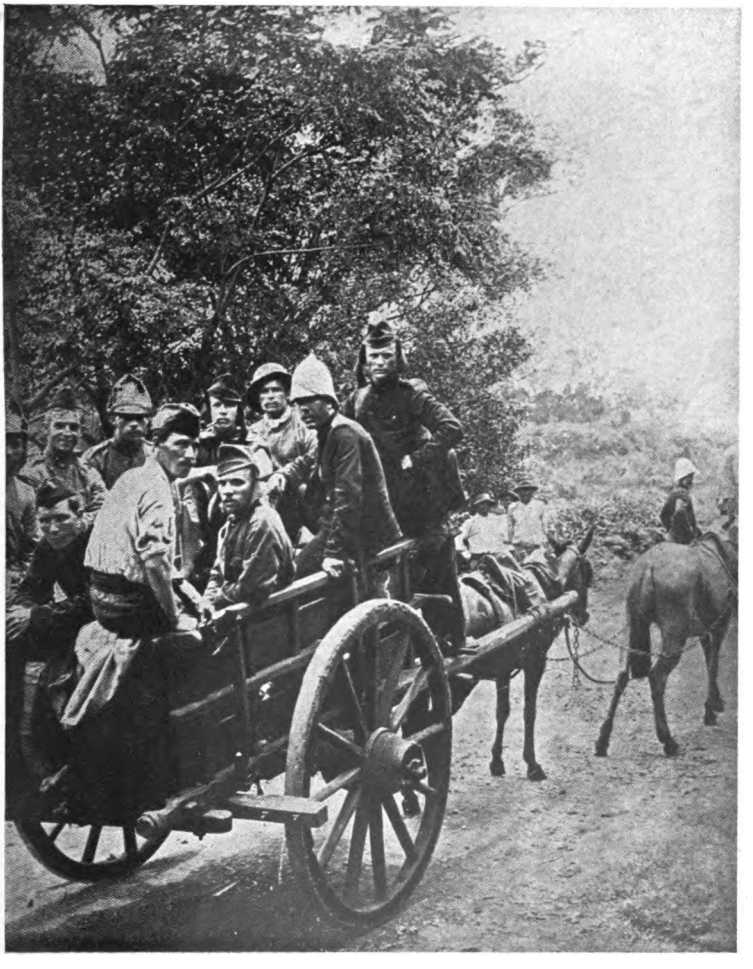

SOME WRECKED RIFLEMEN.

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(3) The observations had not been good during the previous two or three days owing to the gloomy weather.

I do not think anyone on board blamed the Captain. He was an excellent seaman, and had the reputation of being one of the best, if not the best, officers in the Indian marine. None of us could say too much for his coolness and presence of mind, nor for his care and ability in making arrangements for us after the wreck. The officers of the ship, too, played up like good fellows, and I do not think I have mentioned the good work which the Engineers did in sticking to their job, and especially in keeping the electric light going till the last possible minute. No officer on board will readily forget "Gaddy" (Chief Engineer Gadsden) and his cheery face. He marched with us all the way to St. Pierre. He was an enthusiastic fisherman, and we gave him a new fishing outfit as a memento.

When we finally got settled in our barracks at Curepipe it became a question how we were to be clothed and re-equipped. The resources of the local Ordnance Department had already been strained to the utmost in providing for the York and Lancasters before they left for India, and now we had to be fitted out. It was a curious sight for those days to see Riflemen mounting guard in buff belts and to see others walking out in coats* with brass buttons, but it had to be done, and it was only owing to the unremitting exertions of John Dwane and Tracy, the Ordnance officer, that we were clothed and re-equipped within a very few months. It can with difficulty be realised by people who have not been in a similar position what the state of affairs was. No mess things of any sort for officers or sergeants, no furniture, no clothes, no documents, even no company defaulter sheets! At first the Government proposed most inadequate compensation, but, largely owing to the efforts of Mr. Wanklyn, M.P., who took up our cause, we eventually got enough to replace the larger part of our

* This was to be seen also the day after the fire at Winchester Barracks.—Ed.

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lost property, and by the end of 1897 had almost got back to our normal state.

I have carefully avoided mentioning names of officers or soldiers who distinguished themselves, as these will be found in the official reports, but I should here like to say a word in memory of our Colonel, Montagu Forestier Walker. A short memorial notice of him appeared in the *Chronicle* of 1902, but it said nothing of his character. A keener Rifleman never lived, and only two things competed with his love for the regiment, his love for Scotland and for Wellington, where he had been educated. I do not think I ever met a greater gentleman, than which no higher praise can be given, and his kindness to, and consideration for, all who served under him were proverbial. On the occasion of this wreck no one could have done better. He took any amount of trouble for everyone, and his whole thoughts were concentrated on the safety and welfare of the troops. I think leaving the regiment nearly broke his heart, although he was going to a good staff appointment, and the only thing, which at all consoled him, was the fact that the band had played a programme consisting entirely of Scotch airs the night before at mess. There never lived a straighter or a kinder man.

I think this is all I can say about the wreck, which, though not a war service, is worthy to rank amongst the best of the many honours of which the regiment can boast.

R. M. S.-W.

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SERGEANTS FROM THE WRECK OF THE "WARREN HASTINGS."

Sergts. Clements, Wright, King, Dalton, Hamilton, Kemp (Col.-Sergt.), Down, Mortimer, Cottle, Dear, Connor.
Sergt.-Br. Trundle, Band-Sergt. Richards, S.-M. Dwane, Capt. and Adjt. Stuart-Wortley, Col. Forestier-Walker, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. J. Dwane-Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Williams (O.R.S.), Col.-Sergt. Rush, Sergts. Jacob, Williams.
Sergts. Brown, Hunt (Ar.-Sergt.), Howarth, Priestley, Allen, Green, Durnford, Kensdale (Col.-Sergt.)

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Malta Reminiscences.

In March, 1866, the 1st Battalion left Dublin for Malta in H.M.S. *Simoom*, Captain Lethbridge, R.N. Captain Lethbridge was a strict disciplinarian and a very active man, and I remember him climbing hand over hand by a rope into the rigging and doing various gymnastic feats for the benefit of the men. Colonel North was in command of the Battalion; he was succeeded by Colonel Fielden. We encountered very rough weather in the Bay, and I have vivid recollections of the miseries of the Middle Watch and the visit to the married quarters on the lower deck.

On arrival at Malta the Battalion went under canvas at Fort Manoel and eventually marched into Floriana Barracks, then the best in the island. Sir Henry Storks was the Governor, his Aide-de-Camp being Captain Baring, R.A., now Lord Cromer, and Captain Straughan, who distinguished himself in the Army and then became Governor of an Australian Colony. General Ridley commanded the Infantry Brigade, Capt. Bowden, Scots Guards, now Father Sebastian of the Oratory, being his Aide-de-Camp. The work of the Battalion in Brigade consisted of steady drill—I can remember no manœuvres taking place—and the winter was occupied by route-marching. Admiral Codrington commanded the fleet, his flagship being an old wooden three-decker; he was succeeded by Lord Clarence Paget. There was no polo and no racecourse, and the only race meeting I can remember was run on the Sleima Road for a cup presented by an Ice-making Company and was won by a well-bred mare of Lieut. Wallace's named Maid Marian, which he had bought at the Curragh. She had run third for the Irish Oaks, and was a cast off from Lord Drogheda's stable. A sporting priest ran second.

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Cricket, racquets, and boating were our only amusements, except during the quail season, when fair sport was to be had at Gozo and at the west end of the island. There were innumerable guards and many unnecessary sentries. At Floriana we made the only good cricket ground in Malta, and for the first time, I believe, matting was used for the cricket pitch, Wallace being captain of the eleven.

I remember an amusing episode soon after we arrived at Floriana. Our Paymaster, Captain Streatfield, much beloved in the Battalion, had lost his leg in the Mutiny, and coming home to the officers' quarters in the evening, he had the misfortune to fall into a drain which had been dug near the quarters. He was pulled out by some sympathetic Maltese, who, seeing that he was short of a leg, insisted on trying to carry him to the hospital, and were somewhat shocked when, on regaining his crutch, he soundly belaboured them.

When the leave season began, Lieutenants Pepys, Powys Keck, Eaton and I, left Malta for Naples, visiting *en route* Syracuse, Catania, Messina, Naples, and Rome. We left in a gale, and found many wrecks in the Bay of Naples and the sea covered with melons, oranges and other fruits from the boats that had been broken up. We had a delightful trip, but I missed the steamer when the party left for Malta, and cholera having broken out at Naples, on my return to Valetta I was condemned to a week's quarantine in the Lazzaretto, a horribly dirty place, the food being so bad that I had my dinner brought from the mess and placed on a buoy which marked the limit of the quarantine waters, my companions being several priests and part of a Ballet Company, who lived mostly on the remains of my meals.

In Malta at that time there were constant difficulties between the Garrison and the Police, whose tall hats and long whiskers were irresistible, and there were frequent summonses to the Courts, where the system was most unfair. The whole of the proceedings were conducted in

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Italian proper, no translation being given to the prisoner until after the sentence by the Maltese Judge. I was able, when Governor of the Island, to carry on the policy commenced by my predecessor, Sir Arthur Freemantle, and at present English soldiers are tried before an English speaking jury, proceedings of the Court being recorded in English and an Italian translation made for the records.

Sir Henry Storks was very hospitable, and as he knew some of my relations, I often dined at the Palace, little thinking that it was my fate eventually to succeed him in the administration of the Island.

In September, 1867, the 1st Battalion left for Canada. Cholera had broken out in the Island, and there were several deaths among the men of our Battalion. The school mistress did not arrive on board the transport, and it was only when the Battalion arrived in Canada we heard the news that she had died of cholera the night before, alone in her lodgings. She was a good and popular woman, and much regretted.

In 1881 I again touched at Malta, *en route* to Egypt, on the Staff of Lord Wolseley.

In 1899 I was appointed Governor of Malta, and on the 1st January left Port Said to take up my new duties, arriving at Malta on 3rd of January. I have always thought the entrance to Valetta, either by the Grand or Marsamacetto Harbours, is most striking and picturesque, the ancient Forts of the Knights, various churches with their bells continually ringing, the tortuous streets, dazzling white houses with coloured jalousies on either hand, making an effective background to the gaily dressed inhabitants on the shore, and the Daiso boats painted in the brightest colours, plying to the various steps across the blue water.

Passing the Lazzaretto I could see the window of the cell where I had done my quarantine forty years before.

There is a curious and indescribable smell pertaining to Valetta, a mixture of fried fish, incense, and boiled oil,

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and this greeted us as we anchored near the P. and O. shed in the Marsamacetto Harbour. Before anchoring we passed the place where, in 1866, I had an alarming adventure which nearly cost me my life. The Battalion had made a match to do four events against the rest of the Garrison; one was cricket, which we won; racquets, which, if I remember rightly, we won; and a mile race, which was won by Lieut. Wallace on the Sleima Road; the fourth was a swimming match, at which I was selected to represent the Regiment. I had been training for some little time, and two or three days before the match coming off it was decided that I should swim a trial, and in order that my time should not be known, it was arranged that I should do it at night. A boat with a lantern in it was the winning post, and I, accompanied by Quartermaster Toole, jumped off a boat 500 yards from the goal. I had completed about half the distance when I was seized by an enormous octopus, which clung round my arms and almost paralysed me. Overwhelmed by the weight of the creature and the horror of the situation, I sank once or twice. Rising again I shouted for the boat, at the same time fighting the monster and tearing great bits off it. I was nearly beat when the boat reached me, and was so exhausted that I could not get into it, so I was towed to the shore and landed, when I was laid down on the rocks, and one of my brother officers ran for the doctor. I felt very ill and was put to bed, the whole of my body being covered with large red spots, where the tentacles of the poisonous creature had clasped me. I had to remain in bed about a couple of days with a severe attack of fever, but very soon got right again. I can never forget, however, the horror of this encounter in the dark, paralysed by the weight of the mysterious creature clinging to my body. Shortly after this a small dog was seized at the boating place near Fort Manoel, the octopus coming into quite shallow water, and it only left the dog when the proprietor ran down and beat at it with an oar, when it left its prey. The same year Victor Hugo wrote his book, *Travailleurs de*

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la Mer, which described a similar adventure, but where the victim was not so fortunate as I.

The first day of my arrival at Malta as Governor I walked around the town and visited all the curiosity shops, buying various articles, the best being a curious picture on glass of the meeting of Napoleon and the Austrian Emperor on the raft at Tilsit. I was fully aware that to the Governor of the Island prices would be prohibitive as soon as I was known to the dealers, and therefore I took this opportunity of making my purchases.

The Palace, built by an early Grand Master, La Cassière, in 1573, was henceforth to be my home for the next five years. It is a fine and most interesting building; the tower now used for signalling was once the observatory of the Grand Master de Rohan, the valuable astronomical instruments, on the arrival of the French in 1798, were secreted in an entresol of the tower, where they were discovered in 1816. In the courtyard there is a fine bronze figure of Neptune by John of Bologna, and in this courtyard on our arrival orange trees and Hibiscus were all in flower, and masses of Bouganvilea covered the walls. In the centre of the court grows a large Norfolk Island pine, planted by the Duke of Edinburgh when Admiral of the Mediterranean Fleet. This tree had not been planted when the Battalion left Malta, but now is nearly fifty feet high.

I remained at Malta until transferred in 1904 to command the 4th Army Corps, with headquarters in London, and had the great pleasure of welcoming the 1st Battalion as one of the units of the Garrison, the Battalion occupying the same barracks as it did in 1866.

GRENFELL, F.M.

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Cariboo Shooting in Nova Scotia,

When quartered at Halifax, N.S., 1875-6.

SOME of the happiest years of my life, during my military service, were passed in Canada, where I enjoyed the kind hospitality of its warm-hearted citizens, and in the company of their sons and daughters, participated in their summer and winter sports, also in fishing and shooting excursions.

Either alone or with one or more chosen companions, I enjoyed excellent trout fishing in the streams and lakes of Upper and Lower Canada, and salmon fishing in the Margaree river in Cape Breton or in the rivers that flow into the Atlantic at St. Margaret's Bay and other shores of Nova Scotia.

Yet one object of my ambition as a sportsman had not yet been attained. I had often listened to the reminiscences of my more fortunate brother officers; of their Moose hunting experiences in New Brunswick; and of Cariboo shooting in Newfoundland; but my own limited means did not permit my indulging in such expensive expeditions.

At length quite unexpectedly, almost on the eve of my departure from Canada, my opportunity came to join in a Cariboo Shoot. One day in the winter of 1875-6 at the Halifax Club, a citizen member, with whom, however, I had only a slight acquaintance, invited me to join him in a few days' hunt after Cariboo, on certain plains in the province, known as the Barrens, where occasionally in hard weather, Cariboo might be found. I readily agreed, and at Mess that evening I broached the subject to my brother officers, several of whom, who knew X. (thus will I designate the citizen referred to),

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warned me about trusting to him as a hunting companion, for he had the reputation of being rather a hard drinker, and when the worse for liquor, by no means a safe or reliable companion in camp. The sequel will show that their advice was not unfounded. I was, however, very unwilling to lose the chance of a Cariboo hunt, so the next morning I applied for a week's leave, which the Colonel at once recommended, and the General Commanding, Sir H. O'Grady Haly, granted the same day, for it is a worthy tradition in the British Army, always to grant leave for hunting, shooting, or other manly sports whenever possible.

The next day I sought my new friend at the Club, and asked him to make all necessary arrangements, *viz.*, the hire of Indians and the providing of cooking utensils and such provisions as we should require for a week's camping out. We agreed to meet early the next Monday morning at the Halifax Railway Station, starting thence, *via* Kentville, to the rendezvous fixed upon to meet our Indians.

We started in fine frosty weather, the ground well-covered with snow was favourable for snow-shoeing, which was to be our mode of locomotion during our hunting tour. Arrived at the rendezvous, we found our Indians, *viz.*, two hunters, and an odd man to look after the camp, etc., all ready for a start; so having tied on our snow-shoes and shouldered our rifles, we started in good spirits for the camp a few miles away. A recent fall of snow had rendered the going easy, but arrived at the river, which was usually fordable, we found it too much swollen and too rapid to render fording at all practicable; so aided by our Indians, we set to work to cut down several young firs, with which we constructed a temporary bridge. This work, however, was more of a diversion than an impediment, and once we had crossed the stream, an hour's tramp brought us to our destination, and we soon put our camp in order, and before long had made everything ship-shape.

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Our camp consisted of a rather rough lean-to of old planks and tarpauling, set against a huge rock, which reflected back the heat of the log fire, which was speedily aglow, and before long the spitting and simmering of kettle and frying pan proved a very welcome sound to us, our appetites whetted by a rather long fast, and a tramp of several miles in keen frosty air. Supper over, our mattresses of fir twigs were soon laid down, and our blankets arranged according to individual taste. Owing to restricted space, I with my companion alongside and an Indian next to him, formed one row, and the other Indians at our feet at right angles formed another row, so that we all slept with feet to the fire. But the night was bitterly cold, and I frequently turned over, as the side further from the fire felt the effects of so low a temperature; but I had purposely allowed my companion the middle berth, not caring for the immediate vicinity of an Indian, so I could not complain, and the following nights I managed to sleep better. Even at this distance of time, I remember how when awake, I watched the stars twinkling aloft, visible through the aperture left for passage of the smoke of our fire, which was kept going all night.

Soon after daybreak our camp was astir, and while we performed a hasty wash and toilet, the Indians replenished the fire, put on the kettle, and had soon prepared our breakfast. We then overhauled our rifles and ammunition, took such provisions as we might require, and filled our pocket flasks, then tied on our snow-shoes, shouldered our rifles, and accompanied by our Indians, started off in good spirits and high expectations; each of us, accompanied by his Indian, taking a direction previously settled by our hunters, who knew the country and the probable whereabouts of the Cariboo.

Our first day was a disappointment, each party returning at dusk after a weary day's toil, without having seen trace of Cariboo. Our Indians, however, raised our hopes, as sitting round the fire after supper they

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recounted stories of previous successful hunts in the same locality. So the following morning (Wednesday) we again started in good spirits. Snow-shoeing under favourable circumstances is an excellent exercise, the weather was splendid, and over the long expanse of snowy plains one could see a long way off.

The morning passed without incident, but about 2 p.m. my Indian made a sudden halt, and putting a finger to his lips, motioned silence; then pointing far away to the right, in low guttural tones said, "Cariboo! Captain!" I strained my sight in the same direction, but could perceive nothing in the shape of an animal. Presently, however, I could make out some dark spots on the snow far away, and with the help of my pocket spy-glass I discerned them to be quadrupeds of some sort, but bearing more resemblance to donkeys than to deer. They were evidently feeding, and quite unconscious of our neighbourhood. However, they soon became restless, and huddling together, moved towards our left-front, but in a circuitous direction, and still far away, so that we could not tell whether they had seen us or had any suspicion of our vicinity. We changed direction a little to our left front, hoping to get within range of the herd before they could get too far away to our left. We moved slowly and carefully along, taking advantage of any cover that presented itself, and after a rather long tramp my Indian made again a sudden halt, beckoning to the crest of a rising ground right in front at a few hundred yards distance. Yes! there they were and no mistake! but only showing their heads, and eyeing us with steadfast gaze, but only for a moment or two, for as soon as I advanced and was about to take aim, with a swift right-about away they fled, and were soon lost to view. I was very much vexed not to have had a shot, but my Indian assured me that they were well out of range when they started off, and that they were sure to return to their feeding ground next day. It was now too late to go in pursuit, and he assured me of a good chance of sport next day. However, he warned me not

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to say anything about having seen Cariboo, adding X. is a very jealous man, and did he know that we had seen Cariboo so near, he would rise early and forestall us. So we said nothing and kept our counsel. X. had not seen a trace of Cariboo all day, and I thought that he began to pay rather greater attention to the whisky bottle that evening.

Next morning (Thursday) immediately after breakfast, wishing my companion good luck, I sallied forth with my Indian. There had been a slight change in the weather; a grey sky and absence of sunshine did not, however, damp my spirits, for I had a presentiment of success. My Indian took me by a rather circuitous route, almost to the same spot from where we had first sighted the Cariboo the day before. An occasional snow-shower rather obscured the view, and towards noon we sought shelter in a small copse. Here we took lunch. My Indian was very taciturn, but seemed quite on the *qui vive*. Presently he rose, scanned the horizon in front from right to left, seemed at first rather perplexed, then signed to me to move on.

We then advanced very cautiously, now and again stopping to look around. Presently as we arrived at the edge of the copse and advanced on rising ground in front, when as we reached the crest, there, right in front of us, we perceived quietly scraping up the snow and feeding on the moss beneath, which is their favourite food, a herd of about thirteen to fifteen Cariboo. There was no time to pick or choose which animal had the finest horns, but quickly aiming at the nearest, I brought him down; but before I could reload, the remainder galloped away, and by leaps and bounds were soon beyond range, and ere long quite lost to view. My weapon, a good one in its way, was a single barrelled short Snider, such as had been served out to me and to my brother officers for the Red River Expedition. Had I had a double barrelled rifle I might probably have brought down another Cariboo.

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SNOWSHOEING DRESS.

BRINGING HIM HOME.

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This lesson I laid to heart, so that some months later, when about to embark for India, I supplied myself with a double Express Rifle, and also a serviceable double barrelled gun, good to carry shot or ball, and with these two weapons I had good sport in the mountains of Kashmir and on the plains of India. I beg the reader to excuse this digression, and let us return to our wounded Cariboo.

I had hit him on the shoulder, and the bullet had penetrated a vital part, so that his life was rapidly ebbing away. I can recall vividly the poor animal's dying glance, but I was too much elated by success to feel but a momentary pang of remorse at having been its executioner. At this distance of time I do not remember how my Indian got the dead Cariboo to camp,* but he decided at once that it was useless to try for more sport that day, as the remainder of the herd were now miles away. So we returned to camp.

Here we found X. in rather a sulky mood, having had no sport he had returned rather early; and I imagined had solaced himself somewhat with a go or two of whisky. At first he could hardly believe my good luck, but soon made it an excuse for another glass. By-and-bye the Indians set to work to skin and cut up the Cariboo. It was a fine animal, but had poor antlers; however, it was in excellent condition for the table. The skin, head and feet were at once salted in order to prepare them for being preserved and mounted by a professional furrier, and the carcase was cut up. One haunch was at once packed to be forwarded to our Mess, and another for the General Commanding, Sir O'Grady Haly, K.C.B., etc., at whose hospitable table, as well as at our own Mess, I had the opportunity of testifying to the excellence of Cariboo venison.

The remainder I placed at the disposal of my companion, requesting him to give a portion to our Indians.

* Probably as shown in illustration.—C.M.C.

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This he promised to do, and also undertook to look after the proper preparation and packing of the head, skin and feet, and to forward the same to the Citadel at Halifax, where I was then quartered. Many days elapsed before I received them, and then I regret to say that, for want of proper care, the head and skin were not in a condition to make it worth while to go to the expense of having them mounted. The feet, however, were in a better state. I had them prettily mounted, and for many years they adorned my quarters. I keep them yet, in my study, as a souvenir of my first and only Cariboo hunt.

I decided in my own mind that night to return to Halifax the next day. Hitherto I had kept on good terms with my companion, but I feared he was giving way to his old habit, and remembering what my comrades had warned me of, I thought I had better part company while we were still on friendly terms. Besides this, the fatigue of several days snow-shoeing for hours at a stretch, together with the hardships attendant on camping out in the depth of a Canadian winter, were beginning to tell on my health. So next morning I acquainted my companion with my decision, saying that I was satisfied to have shot one Cariboo, and wished him equal or better luck. So it was agreed that my Indian and the odd man should accompany me to the Railway Station to carry my traps and the two haunches of venison, and after seeing me off they were to return to camp. So we parted good friends. I took farewell of my Indians at the Station, having rewarded them as they merited.

My brother officers were not surprised at seeing me back a day or two before the expiration of my leave, and congratulated me on my good luck and safe return. So also did His Excellency, General Sir O'Grady Haly, and his son, when I dined with them a few evenings later.

I did not meet X. for many days afterwards, but he left his card upon me, and when I next met him at the

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Halifax Club he made many excuses for the bad condition of the skins, etc., said it was owing to carelessness of the Indians and the change of weather, etc., but I fear that the real cause was that he had given way to his unfortunate habit, and as I had left the remainder of my own store of spirits in camp, he probably had had a good liquor up, and was rendered incapable of seeing that the Indians did what was necessary.

I hope this slight narrative of Canadian sport may prove of interest to brother officers of the Regiment.

CHARLES M. CALDERON, Lieut.-Col.,
Then a Captain in the 1st Batt. K.R. Rifles.

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Shooting in Astore.

SINCE my last expedition in 1907 I had always been very keen on getting a Markhor, and this year I got my three months' leave from the 1st April, early enough to enable me to get one of the ten passes for "first leave" in Astore.

Reaching Srinagar on the 5th I found all my old servants waiting at the bridge: Subhana—keen as mustard, and wearing my best shoes sent up as a pattern for the chapli-wallah; Guffara, the cook—cheery as ever, talking like a machine; Karima, the tiffin coolie—chota shikari in his *own* estimation, and so on. I spent two days there, partly in laying in the usual stores and equipment, partly in waiting for my heavy baggage, which took fifteen days from Jubbulpore.

From Major Wigram I learnt that the march into Astore at this time of year was likely to include a good deal of bother and expense, and so I found it.

My "bandobast" was as follows: Leaving Srinagar on the 7th by boat, I arrived at Bandipur, the starting place for the march on the following day, taking with me Subhana, Guffara, Karima (as chota shikari—he refused to be left behind!) a tiffin coolie, and eight permanent baggage coolies. This appeared to be the cheapest and most satisfactory plan, as they carried far more than the local men would, and a comparison of notes with other people afterwards confirmed this.

So little would the Bandipur men carry that I had to take eighteen of them, and not only that, but had to pay them Rs. 1 as. 2 each per march for three perfectly simple marches to Gurez. Here with some difficulty I got a fresh lot to cross the Burzil pass with, and this time had to have twenty-one and pay Rs. 1½ per march

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for three marches. (The normal pay per march is four annas).

The cause of all this trouble is that an avalanche killed several coolies in the Burzil in 1907, and since then the authorities give no sort of assistance and permit no sort of compulsion in procuring coolies till the middle of May. Consequently they carry what they please and demand what they like, and the Bandipur men have taken the tip from them, though there is no sort of risk about their marches.

All my first seven marches were of course over deep snow, the Gilgit road being very rarely visible at all, so they had to be done mostly by night; but the night we were to have crossed the Burzil it snowed a little, and the coolies were afraid to go; yet, strange to say, they started off willingly at 7 a.m., and we did it by day; the last six miles of the sixteen nearly always up to our knees and often up to our waists. We got in about 4 p.m., and next day did thirty-five miles to Astore village. I failed to find a pony to ride, which was less trouble than walking, so having gone ahead of my baggage I was only too glad to accept the invitation to dinner of some most hospitable people at the telegraph office. But oh! when they broke it to me that they had run out of whisky! Most of my baggage arrived later that night, and Guffara was all for getting dinner for me before anything; no fatigue or bother ever stops him thinking of his Sahib first.

Three days later I reached my nullah opposite Bunji, some forty miles south of Gilgit. Bother with coolies and inhabitants had been frequent all the way, and Subhana was certainly at his best in dealing with them. I never saw him lose his temper, or ever knew him to be defeated by them. But we both had had enough of them when we left Astore!

I was seedy for a few days after getting to my nullah, and it was not till April 26th that we really started work. My camp was on the top of a ridge bounding my nullah,

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some ten or eleven thousand feet up, just in the snow, and I never succeeded in being warm enough to sleep comfortably at night. A curious contrast to Bunji, plainly in sight some 6,000 ft. below us, a brilliant green spot in the sandy Indus valley, with a temperature that made blankets a nuisance even at that time of year.

We started down the hill after a large herd of Markhor with two shootable heads, on April 28th. We partly stalked, partly lay in ambush for them all day till there was no chance of getting back to camp that night; so we lay down as we were under a huge rock, and got enough wood for a fire; luckily it was low enough to be moderately warm. Next morning the tiffin coolie joined us, and we fed for the first time since noon the previous day. Then we did the worst climb I ever did, or want to do, for about three hours, and again failed to get near the herd. We got more stuff down from camp in the course of the day, and slept in comparative comfort. As soon as it was light we started off again, and towards mid-day were getting quite close to the herd, when we disturbed a lynx, which put them away, and we had to start afresh. About 2 p.m. we got up to them again, and I, as near as possible, got a shot, but the wind gave us away, and they went off. I heard afterwards that they crossed into the next nullah just as Major C—— was entering it, and he bagged the best, a 47in. head. We got back to camp at dark and spent the night being blown about by a snowstorm.

Next morning I sent Subhana out ahead and wrote my English mail, and was preparing for a really luxurious bath, when S. sent back for me to come at once. I found he had spied another herd in a different direction some one and a half miles down the nullah. We started at once, and a couple of hours took us about half-way to them, when we suddenly came in sight of a lot of fourteen males with several apparently shootable heads. They had winded us slightly, so we had to follow some way until they finally lay down where a stalk was im-

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possible, and we lay down to watch. An hour or two later they began to move slowly on, and we set about stalking one magnificent old beast that we had been anxiously gloating over for what seemed ages. We had crawled up behind a small ridge beyond which they had gone, when, a good deal to our astonishment and dismay, the two leaders, having for some unknown reason doubled back, suddenly appeared in full view 100 yards below us on *our* side of the ridge gazing at us with all their might. Luckily we interested them intensely, and I just had time to twist my rifle round, resting it on Subhana, who was crouching below me, and fire at the larger of the two. He bounded off and fell dead almost at once, but, as ill-luck would have it, just above a combination of stone slide and precipice. Before S. could reach him he was gone, and in a minute or two was almost completely hidden to view under a mass of stones two or three hundred feet below with every bone in his body and his skull smashed to atoms and the horns broken. S. rescued him and brought him up to where we were sleeping for the night, and we rejoiced over what there was, and mourned over what there wasn't of him!

Next morning we continued in search of the former herd, and had to lie waiting for four or five hours, as they fed rather towards us over difficult stalking ground. Then we had a hundred yards to do, nearly all in full view of them, and eventually got up to within 120 yards. Just as I was going to fire, a large stone I had thought immovable slipped away beneath me, and but for S. I should have gone—to the place where the Markhor eventually did go and whence it took S. some forty minutes to get back! After that I got my chance just as the herd got suspicious, and succeeded in bagging the two best. But here more disappointment was in store, for I found that they were both six or eight inches smaller than S. had estimated, and were only moderate heads. One was 43ins., the other 42ins., with a spread of 46ins. It was some time before I quite forgave S. for

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that. Sleeping out again that night, we returned to camp next day, and so ended my Markhor shooting.

We retraced our steps to Kashmir the way we had come, stopping a day at Bunji on the way, where the mulberries were already ripe. In the next fortnight I got three Shapoo, of 24, 26, and 28 inches, the latter a pretty fair head for Astore, but they never run very thick there, and seem to approach more nearly to the Punjab Urial than the Shapoo of Ladakh. Two Ibex completed the bag, neither of them above the average, and two or three inches below Subhana's estimate.

I should probably have had better sport coming back, but for being seedy again and having to lie up for a few days, so that several people were ahead of me. That seems to be the tip for Astore: try if possible to be the first to start back. None of us were very sorry to leave Astore. It is a very rough country, though not utterly bare; everything is expensive, coolies' food has to be got through the Commissariat agents either at Astore or Bunji almost entirely, and it costs Rs. 6 to feed one man fairly for a month. The ground favoured by Markhor "gives one furiously to think," the worst point about it being that you never can be sure that any stone or rock jutting out of the loose earthy slopes (which alternate with walls of rock) will stand the slightest strain put upon it. Water is wonderfully scarce even when the hills are crowned with snow. When they are not, you may walk miles along a hillside without finding any water to speak of. As a general rule the inhabitants are disobliging to the last degree; one man walked twenty-five miles to report his Lambadar for telling him to sell me a sheep. In short one might say that Markhor are worth it, and nothing else would be.

On my way back to Kashmir I tried hard to get some red bear, but rather curiously never saw one, though we often saw fresh tracks and got good "khubber." I rather fancy they were trekking off to the Deosai then, and we were just too late all the way along.

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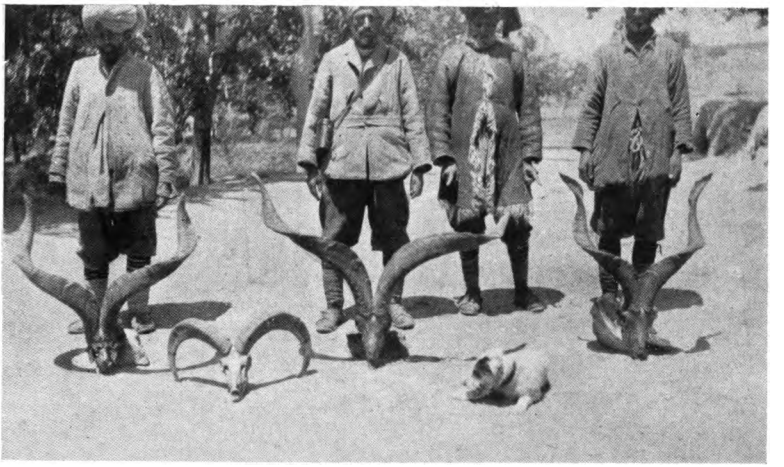
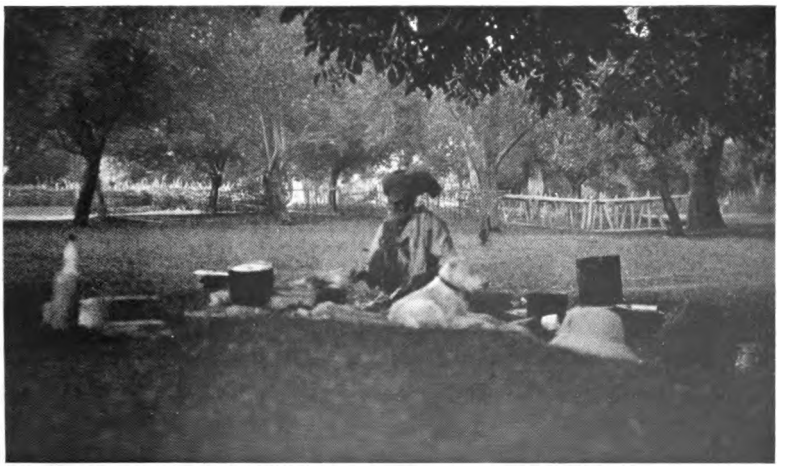


PART OF BAG AT BUNJI.



GUFFARA AT WORK.

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It was quite extraordinary to see on the return journey how entirely the absence of snow seemed to alter the whole shape of the country. Valleys seemed to broaden out and hills to lose a great deal of their apparent height. I should think there can be few parts of Kashmir better off for wild flowers than in and about the Gurez district. Nothing could be much prettier than the masses of blue forget-me-nots and pink wild roses on the grassy slopes along the road, with a background of dark pines. And for brilliancy, what could excel those gorgeous clusters, some mauve, some pink, of what I *think* are called hill-primulas. But there are so many more, indescribable.

I had a little time to spend wandering in Kashmir, and "did" the Lolab and the northern end of the Valley, all of which is well worth seeing. The return journey from Bunji cost me next to nothing compared to the getting there, as I used almost no transport but my own men, and even got rid of a few of them as I neared Srinagar. During the last days I took a lot of cooking and baking lessons from Guffara, which afforded us both a good deal of amusement. The old man certainly demands a high wage, but for all their faults, I think I should be sorry to shoot in Kashmir now without Subhana and Guffara.

E. U.

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Pigsticking.

The Kadir Cup.

The Kadir Cup having been won for the first time by an Officer of the Regiment, in 1909, a few words about the competition will not be out of place in the *Chronicle*.

The Kadir Cup, though not the oldest Pigsticking Cup in India, has for many years been looked upon as the Blue Ribbon of the Pigsticking world, and has been increasing in popularity every year. It was started in 1870 by the Meerut Tent Club, and for the first three years was a Point to Point Race, run with spears in the hands of the riders, and it was not until 1874 that it assumed its present form. The word "Kadir" means literally the dry bed of a river, and is used generally to describe any flat open bit of country intersected by rivers and dry nullahs, and covered with jhow grass and tamarisk bushes. The going is excellent, and there is nothing that a good pigsticker ought to take a toss over, though tosses are by no means unknown, and the pig must be followed closely to be kept in view and killed: altogether as fair and sporting a country for pigsticking, competition or otherwise, as it is possible to find. The country used for the Kadir Cup is not only strictly preserved for that alone, but the pig are driven into it from surrounding districts to ensure a sufficient number being available for the three days on which the competition is held. Even then an occasional squeaker is run, and sometimes even a sow, but this is inevitable considering the number of pig required in the time.

There were 116 entries this year, a record number, and all but two of them competed. Each competitor is allowed two entries, that is to say the horse is entered as

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THE KADIR CUP.

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in a race, and not the man, as in some other pigsticking competitions.

The Camp was near Sherpur on the Ganges in the Moradabad District, and all the arrangements for it were as excellent as they always are; but there is not space to describe it, nor the horse lines, nor the ladies' and elephant camps.

After dinner on the 21st March the heats were drawn, four in each heat, so arranged that first and second entries did not clash, and at 7 a.m. the following day the line started.

The method of conducting is as follows:—First comes a line of about 200 coolies and with them three shikaris on camels, to order and direct, and either just in front of or behind them the three heats actually on the line and ready to ride. There is an umpire with each heat to point out the pig to be ridden, give the magic word "Ride," and decide the winner. A little behind these in the centre of the line comes the signal elephant, showing by different coloured flags, numbered to correspond with the printed cards, the heats on the line, the heats next for the line, and the winner of the last heat run, this being signalled back by flag by the umpires as soon as decided. By this means both competitors and spectators can tell exactly what is going on. Some yards behind again comes a ponderous line of some fifty elephants carrying competitors not actually riding, spectators of both sex, the doctor, the vet., and last, but not least, the drinks.

Behind the elephants comes a motley crowd of horses, ponies, syces, and the heats next for the line: and anywhere and everywhere the Honorary Secretary with his green flag, and the Field Master with his assistants. The organization is marvellous, the result of long years of experience, and there was never a hitch in the proceedings from start to finish.

A word about the riders and the mounts. The former are mostly officers, but there is a fair sprinkling of

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civilians. The Kadir Cup has never been won twice by the same man, nor by the same horse. It has been won by every class of animal, from a Cavalry Caster to a pony, but of late years the class of horse has improved greatly, and the British Cavalry officer would now consider himself badly mounted if he was not riding a 16 hand thoroughbred Waler. Some still prefer ponies as being more handy, but it is fourteen years since a pony won it, until "Fireplant" did it for Vernon. This is only the second time the Kadir Cup has been won by an Infantry man, the first time being many years ago, and due, it is said, entirely to luck. It is sometimes said that Pigsticking Competitions are all luck, but that is not so. It is true that in this, as in everything else, to win one must have the Fates for and not against one, and one must be reasonably well mounted: and it is certain that there was nothing more than that in Vernon's case. He won by skill, nerve, and hard riding on his own part, and pace and handiness on his pony's. "Fireplant" is a chestnut waler gelding, nine years, 14-1, I.P.A.C., and is a good polo pony. He is an exceptionally nice looking one, and that he is fast is proved by the fact that he more than held his own against horses, though I have a suspicion that Vernon on those occasions was going 18 annas to their 14.

The following are the official accounts of the heats as reported by the *Pioneer,* omitting Vernon's spear on his second nomination, "Baron Trek," in the first round:—

"*First Round: Heat No.* 10.—Mr. Brace's (15th Hussars) 'Milk Punch'; Mr. Wingfield's (R.B.) 'Flying Doe'; Mr. Vernon's (60th Rifles) 'Fireplant' (*spear*); Mr. Belcher's (I.P.) 'Paradox.' Umpire, Captain Charrington.

"This heat was first sent on a long fast jinking run after a sow. Each spear had a chance, but the pig escaped in a heavy jhow. Later the heat was let go after an enormous sow, found lying under a bush. Brace

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rode her for some way, when Vernon came in with a rush and got the spear on the pony that was ultimately to win the Cup.

"*Second Round: Heat No.* 8.—Mr. Palmer's (10th Hussars) 'Skyscraper'; Mr. Vernon's (60th Rifles) 'Fireplant' (*spear*); Major Hambro's (15th Hussars) 'Enfilade'; Mr. Brooke's (R. F. A.) 'Reliance.' Umpire, Captain Wardrop.

"Brooke's horse was lame and had to scratch. The heat got off running fast in a line after a fair boar. After about 300 yards the pig jinked sharp right and was cleverly speared by Vernon. All the three riders were in line, the left hand man riding the pig, with Vernon on the right of him. When the pig jinked sharp right-handed, they all three put down their spears, but Vernon's position gave him slightly more time, and he speared him in the right ear, drawing plenty of blood; the only piece of luck he had all through.

"*Semi-Final: Heat No.* 1.—Mr. Nutting's (17th Lancers) 'Industry'; Mr. Parker's (10th Hussars) 'Shagraun'; Mr. Vernon's (60th Rifles) 'Fireplant' (*spear*). Umpire, Captain Learmouth.

"A long ride up to a small fast boar in very open country. Parker was first up, but the pig did a lot of jinking, giving everyone a chance. Finally Vernon speared well.

"*Final.*—Mr. Vernon's (60th Rifles) 'Fireplant' (*spear*); Major Carden's (17th Lancers) 'Gunjaish'; Captain Birch's (29th Lancers) 'Monarch.' Umpire, Major Kennard.

"The heat was slipped to a fair boar, who appeared in front of the line. The three competitors were started level, and ran to the boar level for the first 100 yards or so. Carden and Vernon drew ahead of Birch. The two former ran neck and neck and kept to the pig through several jinks. A sharp jink back let in Birch, but he failed to avail himself of his opportunity. Carden and Vernon were again on to the boar, and came up to

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him almost simultaneously. Again the pig jinked, and this time Vernon on the pony was quicker round, and spearing cleverly won the Cup."

Birch was on a pony as well as Vernon, and, as neither of them had ridden for the Kadir before this year, while Carden was in the final two years ago, the latter was a hot favourite. The heat disappeared in the dust and distance, and it was quite impossible to see who had speared, but after a few anxious moments Vernon's number flying from the signal elephant showed that the 60th Rifles had for the first, but not, let us hope, for the last time, won the Kadir Cup. Unfortunately the two losers were unable to kill the pig in the thick country, and Vernon lost an interesting trophy. There is no challenge cup to pass on from year to year, and the winner gets the entrance fees, amounting this year to Rs. 2,144, with which he can buy any cup, or none, as he likes.

After lunch the same day the Hoghunters' Cup and the Pony Hoghunters' Cup were run off, both being point to point races over fair pigsticking country. "Fireplant" was entered for the latter, but the owner wisely declined to run him, in spite of urgent advice on the part of some to try and win the double event, a feat never yet accomplished.

That night after dinner, again to quote the *Pioneer*, "having drunk the health of the winners of the Cup and the point to points, Mr. Vernon, following the time-honoured custom, sang (?) 'The Boar, the mighty Boar.' Would we could say that he is as good with his voice as with his spear." The rest is Silence.

The Gujerat and Salmon Cups.

This was a very different affair from the Kadir Cup Meeting. The meet was at Dholka, in Gujerat, near Ahmedabad, and not far from the Rann of Katch, on the 8th April. Every variety of country is to be found there—level open cultivation, cactus hedged fields, with

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"FIREPLANT."

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perfect jumping, babul woods interspersed over blind scrub land, full of holes, river banks cut up with ravines, fine open grass birs, or a combination of all these. But cactus hedges predominate, and they favour the pig more than the rider, for the former can often creep through where a horse cannot jump, and woe betide the man and horse who try to brush through them like a bullfinch at home, for the rest of that day and most of the night will be spent in digging out thorns from various parts of man and beast. There were none of the perfect arrangements and close meets of the Kadir Cup, and the meet was often twelve miles off with as many back in the evening, while pig were anything but plentiful. It was hard work, but thoroughly good sport, and a pleasant variety from the country of the U.P. and C.P. Tent Clubs.

The Gujerat Cup is for horses, and the Salmon Cup for ponies, one entry being allowed for the latter and two for the former. The entry is for the man and not for the horse, and each competitor may change as often as he likes. Two of us went down to try our luck, but neither was successful, though Vernon got into the Semi-Final of the Gujerat Cup and the Final of the Salmon Cup. He had two good men against him, both former winners, and if he had succeeded in winning either event as well as the Kadir in the same year, it would have constituted a record.

There were some good sporting runs during the meeting, and many tosses, but the proceedings were too prolonged, and owing to the scarcity of pig many of those ridden were too small to make for first class sport. It is difficult to get up much enthusiasm over a jinking squeaker, even in a competition, and it was nearly as good fun umpiring as riding, when one had to ride the sounder, very often a long way, single out the biggest pig, and get him going by himself before letting the heat go.

Central Provinces.

The Saugor Tent Club worked hard up to the time

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the Detachment left there in January, but fate, the crops, and the ground were against them, and no pig were killed.

About the same may be said of the Jubbulpore Tent Club, the number of pig killed being small in proportion to the energy expended. A fine sow was, however, bagged by two Companies at field-training marching in extended order through the scrub jungle with fixed swords, Sergt. Adams getting first spear in great style.

Nagpur Tent Club.

The Nagpur Tent Club, which claims to be the oldest Club in India and has the German Emperor as an honorary member, hunts the Wurda district, some 200 miles from Jubbulpore and fifty from Nagpur. The journey from Jubbulpore is rather difficult, and takes about a day and a half. This may account for the fact that until this year none of the Regiment went down there to pigstick. Those of us who went this year, however, were amply repaid. The country is varied, black cotton soil, nullahs, rivers, swamps, and stony ground abound, whilst here and there near villages, crops and gardens all fenced in for some hundreds of acres are to be met with. A pig found in these gardens gives a capital hunt. Altogether as sporting a country as can be found anywhere in India, and anyone who gets through a meet without several tosses is indeed lucky. There are three regular meets of ten days each (besides several odd days and week end meets), one at Christmas, one at Murraham (a Mohammedan festival which takes place in February), and the third at Easter. A challenge cup belonging to the hunt is held by the member who gets the greatest number of first spears in the season.

Willan and Vernon went down for the first two meets, and Purcell for the first and last. The Christmas meet is always the worst as the crops are all standing and the pig scattered all over the country, and

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very difficult to find. When the crops are cut the pig retires into the Sindi Bans. Sindi is a palm, the sap of which yields "toddy," a species of coarse and, if one may judge from its results on the coolies, extremely potent alcohol. A Sindi Ban is a collection of these on either bank of a nullah containing water. It varies in width from 50yds. to 500yds., and is often several miles long.

At the Christmas meet there were twelve spears, many of whom were novices. We however managed to kill twenty-one pig, average 30ins., and 192½lbs. For the next two meets only five spears turned up, and many pig were lost. A large boar is a difficult customer to slay single-handed. However, eighteen pig were killed at the second meet, average 30½ins., and 196lbs., best pig 33¼ins., and twenty (this includes bye days) at Easter. The total bag for the season was fifty-nine, of which twenty-one first spears fell to the three officers of the Regiment. Vernon was lucky enough to win the Cup with fourteen first spears.

Pig are very plentiful in the Wurda district, and run much larger and heavier than in the United Provinces. The two largest bagged this season weighed 355lbs. and 324lbs., and measured 33¾ins. and 34½ins. respectively. In the United Provinces a 200lb. pig is a very big one.

During their eight years in India the officers of the 2nd Battalion have not gone in very strongly for pigsticking. However, in 1905 and 1906, at Bareilly, and this year, several officers hunted a good deal. They have managed to win ninety-four first spears during their stay in India.

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A Visit to Notabile.

AFTER making elaborate arrangements for a week end at Gozo, an island just off Malta, we, Sergt. Ashworth and myself, were politely informed there would be no return boat running on Sunday to bring us back to Malta. Just our luck, says us. So not intending to miss such beautiful weather, we decided to visit the much talked about Notabile, or City Vic, as it is sometimes called.

Being about ten miles from Valetta, we thought we would have a ride in the train (the only other alternative being tram to within three miles of our destination, or taking a tarozzi), so made tracks for Valetta Station. Here we found we had an hour to wait, after which, behold the train, consisting of a small engine and two small carriages, came steaming in about ten miles an hour. Then tickets purchased, and seats taken, five minutes interval, and the whistle sounds. So begins our first ride in puffing Willy since leaving the motherland.

Nothing much happened during the ride. We did not exceed the speed limit, and only stopped about ten times in as many miles, which took us just over the hour. We arrived at the city, which, without doubt, is the sight of Malta, and no one should miss it should an opportunity occur.

This was the first city of Malta, and was taken from the Carthaginians by the Romans in B.C. 216, and given the name of Melita.

We first went to the Cathedral, known as King Publico's Palace, where lived King Publico, who after the visit of St. Paul became first Archbishop of Malta.

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NOTABILE.

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This was indeed a sight. The walls of huge slabs of marble are covered with beautiful paintings, one over the altar, measuring 20ft. by 15ft., shows the wreck of St. Paul just off Malta. On close inspection we saw that a lot of the smaller pictures were old Mosaic work, and showed fine workmanship.

Next we saw an exact reproduction of the Golden Gates, the original ones having been stolen from this church during the night by French soldiers, and were supposed to have been lost in the Grand Harbour. We passed through these into a little room, where we saw hung up hats of curious shape. These we were told were worn by past bishops; as each one passes away his head dress is placed in this room. Next we noticed inscriptions on the stone floors, showing the dates, etc., the bishops passed away. Further on was a big stone slab, upon which was carved a skeleton, underneath this were steps leading to the vaults.

I might mention here that during festivals this Cathedral is adorned with beautiful tapestry worth a tremendous lot of money, also gold statues and candlesticks, some of which were 6ft. high. This place was visited by His Majesty King Edward on April 24th, of this year (1909).

We then went to the Convent, and on arrival were greeted by an old man, who had a big stick. He came to the door, and would not allow us to pass, but after making him understand we were visitors, and wanted to look around, he bade us stop. He then went away, and in a few minutes returned with a monk, who on seeing us bowed and beckoned us forward. Here also were a lot of inscriptions on the walls, but nothing further worth mentioning. Everything seemed very solemn.

Leaving the Convent, we made tracks for the Catacombs, which were about twenty minutes away. On our way we passed an enclosed garden with a large

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statue in the centre: this we were told was St. Paul's Grotto. A few yards further on we came to the entrance of the Catacombs. An old woman came to us and explained that her husband who was in charge was asleep. But we would not be choked off, and told her to go and wake him up. After waiting a few minutes he came out dressed in his martial array, consisting of a cap, shirt and a pair of trews.

He then took us into the house, where we were asked to leave our helmets; here we were each given a candle, with a request to follow on. We went down about twenty steps, and upon reaching the bottom it seemed as if we had suddenly entered a big ice chest it was that cold, and also pitch dark. Then commenced a game of follow your leader. On we went, through a narrow subterranean passage, in zig-zag fashion, first up hill, then down, now to the right, now to the left, and so on for a couple of hundred yards. Then our guide halted, and here we saw on each side of the passage caves cut out, where people called Saracenics lived and died from 870 to 1120.

In each cave lived a family, there were little places cut out for fires, a round place in the centre for a table, and holes for keeping food in, etc. Also a place set aside for sleeping. On close inspection we saw that the place was cut out, to allow the body of each member of the family to fit in. It was really marvellous how these people lived there. There were also places cut out for the bodies to be put in after death. When the Catacombs were discovered in 1881 the remains of people were found in them. On we went, examining each as we passed, when suddenly we came to a passage leading off to our right. This we were told was a way out to the Marsa, a distance of seven miles.

We kept on to our left for a few more yards, when lo! we could stand up straight, and on looking round were surprised to find ourselves inside a church, about 15 feet long and 10 feet wide. It was empty, except for

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an old wooden chair and a religious picture upon a rough stone altar, in front of which burned a couple of wicks in oil. The walls were very rough stone, and here and there could be seen faint traces of rude paintings. Once a year they have a procession from the Cathedral to this place, and here the Bishops hold a short service. After leaving this underground church we ascended some more steps, and were once again in daylight and beautiful fresh air.

And so ended a most interesting visit to Malta's old historical City.

W. L. WESTLEY, Sergt.
3rd Batt. King's Royal Rifles.

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REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

1909.

On the 22nd January, Major-General G. C. Kitson, C.V.O., C.M.G., was appointed Quarter-Master-General in India.

February.—Major-General W. P. Campbell, C.B., was given the Command of the 5th Division, Ireland, Headquarters at the Curragh.

On the 12th the 1st Battalion arrived at Gosport on return from foreign service: as they sailed in November, 1890, they were over eighteen years out of England.

Their experiences abroad were both extensive and various. On their way out in the old *Crocodile* she broke her crank shaft in the Indian Ocean, and was for twenty-four hours under what sail she could spread. Topsails for courses and top-gallant sails for topsails were not enough to give the unwieldy ship steerage way, and she had to have the steam pinnace out astern to keep her before the wind. Fortunately the weather was fine and the sea smooth, or the consequences might have been very serious indeed, and at the end of twenty-four hours she was picked up and taken in tow by the *Serapis*, which was homeward bound.

In India the Battalion took part in the Hazara and Miranzai Expeditions in 1891, and the Isazai Expedition in 1892; on the way back from the latter was in cholera camp for a fortnight.

In 1895 it formed part of the Chitral Relief Force, under Sir Robert Low, and fought in the battle at the Malakand Pass and the engagement at Khar.

In 1896 the Battalion sailed to Cape Town, dropped four companies there, and on the 14th January, 1897, the remainder were wrecked in the *Warren Hastings* at Réunion on their way to Mauritius.

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The Headquarters and half-battalion rejoined the other half at Pieter Maritzburg in 1899, and took part in the first engagement of the war at Talana Hill and the retreat on Ladysmith, where they were shut up during the siege, together with the 2nd Battalion.

After the Relief they were employed under Sir Redvers Buller in clearing the Eastern Transvaal of the enemy, including the action at Amersham. They served in the Transvaal under General Bindon Blood, and were then employed on the lines of communication.

At the end of the war in 1902 they went to Malta, and in 1905 to Egypt, with detachments at Crete and Cyprus. The detachments rejoined at Cairo in 1906, the former having had several brushes with the insurgents, and the Battalion remained in Egypt till they came home.

Eighteen years is a long time in the Army. Sergeant-Major Kemp, Colour-Sergeant Mitchell, and Sergeant James are the only three left who sailed in the *Crocodile*; no officers. In fact, Colonel Hare and Majors Warre, Northey and Byron are the only officers now in the Regiment (Byron has left since) who left England with the Battalion, and eleven of those who sailed in her are dead.

March 1st.—The Veterans' Dinner took place in the drill hall of the Victoria Rifles. Lord Grenfell was in the chair, and 292 of all ranks dined.

April 1st.—The Regimental Point to Point Races were run near Colchester, having been postponed from the 30th March.

On the 5th Lord Grenfell received the Grand Cross of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle.

In May, Colonel T. L. N. Morland, C.B., D.S.O., returned to England. Since 1st September, 1905, he had been Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force, which appointment expired on the 31st August, 1909. Colonel Morland has served in West Africa, except for about fifteen months, since 1898.

On the 17th, Col. R. C. A. B. Bewicke Copley, C.B., was appointed Brigadier-General in command of the 17th Brigade, Cork.

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On the 28th was the Regimental Dinner. The Prince of Wales was in the chair, Lord Grenfell was unfortunately absent owing to a slight indisposition, the other three Colonels-Commandant turned up all right, however. This was the first time the health of the Past Officers was not drunk, so we had no speech from the oldest Rifleman. There were 124 officers present.

June.—Among the Birthday honours, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. H. Hobhouse, an Under Secretary of the Treasury, was made a Privy Councillor, and Lieutenant-Colonel O. S. W. Nugent, D.S.O., was appointed A.D.C. to the King, and given a brevet Colonelcy.

In this month Colonel F. A. Fortescue came home from Cape Colony, the Staff appointment which he held there having been altered from 1st to 2nd Grade.

From the 12th to 17th July was the Greenjacket Week. In spite of the weather it was a great success, the "G. J.'s" won both their matches, and the 60th beat the Rifle Brigade.

At the Army Rifle Meeting this month the Greenjacket team won the "Roberts Cup." The names, scores, and a photograph of the team will be found in the Depôt Records.

In October, Colonel C. R. R. McGrigor, C.B., was appointed Brigadier-General in charge of Administration to the Western Command, Chester.

On the 6th December, Captain Henry Allfrey, who for seventeen years had been Honorary Secretary to the Warwickshire Hunt, received two presentations, one from subscribers and friends in the country, and the second an appreciation from the farmers of the Warwickshire Hunt, on the termination of his office, the Hunt Club having decided to appoint a paid Secretary.

To quote the *Field* correspondent: "Captain Allfrey having metaphorically grown into the Warwickshire landscape as a characteristic feature surrounding foxhunting, his bluff English heartiness is associated with the best traditions of a country celebrated for good sportsmen."

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OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST

ON HALF PAY OR EXTRA REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

Name.	*Nature of Employment or Half Pay.*
Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. W. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	
Major-Gen. G. C. Kitson, C.V.O., C.M.G., *p.s.c.*	Quarter-Master-General, India.
Major-Gen. W. P. Campbell, C.B. ...	Commanding 5th Div., Curragh.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Commanding 17th Inf. Brigade, Cork.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) Hon. E. J. M. Stuart-Wortley, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S O., *p.s.c.*	Commanding 10th Inf. Brigade, Shorncliffe.
Col. T. L. N. Morland, C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	Half pay.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. R. R. McGrigor, C.B., *p.s.c.*	In charge of Administration, Western Command, Chester.
Col. W. S. Kays	Half pay.
Col. F. A. Fortescue, *p.s.c.*	Half pay.
Col. C. J. Markham	Half pay.
Major C. J. Sackville-West, *p.s.c.* ...	General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, London District.
Major L. F. Philips, *p.s.c.*	General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Northumberland Div., Richmond, Yorks.
Major H. C. Warre, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*, *q.s.*...	General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, W. Riding Div., York.
Major H. R. Blore, *p.s.c.*	D.-A.-A.-G., 3rd (Lahore) Div., Dalhousie.
Major G. C. Shakerley, D.S.O.	Rifle Sub-Depôt.
Major W. H. L. Allgood	Staff Captain, No. 12 District, Ireland.
Major G. V. Hordern, *p.s.c.*	Brigade-Major, 7th Inf. Brigade, Tidworth.
Capt. (Brevet-Major) F. M. Crum ...	Asst. Comdt. Mtd. Infantry School, Poona.
Capt. R. G. Jelf	A.D.C. to Viceroy of India.
Capt. D. H. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, M.V.O., *p.s.c.*	Brigade-Major, 11th Inf. Brigade, Colchester.
Capt. G. A. Armytage	Adjutant, 6th Battalion.
Capt. G. F. B. Hankey...	Adjutant, 7th (City of London) Batt.
Capt. R. Johnstone	Adjutant, 9th (County of London) Batt. (Queen Victoria's Rifles).
Capt. H. F. W. Bircham	Adjutant, 12th (County of London) Battalion.
Capt. J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., *p.s.c.* ...	General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, War Office.
Capt. H. Wake, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, War Office.

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Name.	*Nature of Employment or Half Pay.*
Capt. A. D. Legard	Attached to 5th Battalion.
Capt. A. R. Leith	Adjutant, 16th (County of London) Battalion.
Capt. C. A. Howard	Adjutant, 5th Battalion.
Capt. G. C. Kelly	Northern Nigeria Regiment.
Capt. A. J. Fife	A.D.C. to Governor of Canada.
Capt. G. T. Lee	Attached to 6th Battalion.
Lieut. H. W. M. Watson	A.D.C. to Gen. Officer Comdg. 5th Division, Ireland.
Lieut. G. Wynne-Finch	1st. Batt., King's African Rifles.
Lieut. A. J. Hunter	A.D.C. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland.
Lieut. (local Captain) W. D. Barber ...	Northern Nigeria Regiment.
Lieut. (local Captain) L. Aylmer ...	3rd Batt. King's African Rifles.
Lieut. A. P. Evans	Adjutant, 1st Batt. Monmouthshire (Territorial) Regiment.
Lieut. J. G. Hargreaves	Attached to 5th Battalion.
Lieut. L. G. Moore	Northern Nigeria Regiment.
2nd Lieut. (local Lt.) J. H. S. Dimmer	West African Regiment.
2nd Lieut. P. G. Chevenix-Trench ...	Temporary Half pay (on account of ill-health).
Capt. T. O'Shea	Quarter-Master, 6th Battalion.
Lieut. W. J. Wilkins	Quarter-Master, 5th Battalion.

STUDENTS AT STAFF COLLEGE.

Captain (Brevet-Major) S. F. Mott.
Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O.
Captain L. A. E. Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O.
Captain B. J. Curling.

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REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

From 1st December, 1908, to 30th November, 1909.

DECEMBER of 1908 found the 1st Battalion with only another two months to do in Egypt before sailing for England, and consequently between the preparations for embarkation, the round of amusements, and the various military trainings, there was very little time to spare.

On the 5th December the Battalion moved out to Mena Camp for Battalion training, and remained there a week, during which time a great deal of work was got through, but as the weather was good and the air very bracing after Kasr el Nil, all ranks appeared to enjoy themselves.

The first day of the training was devoted to field firing of all arms, a squadron of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and a section of the R.H.A. battery taking part in a combined scheme in the desert.

On the 15th December the Battalion was inspected in marching order by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the barrack rooms and institutes.

The Best Shot Competition for Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants was fired off at Abbassieh Ranges on December 19th, and was won by Sergeant Schoon, C Company, that of the Corporals and Riflemen being won by Rifleman J. Sharman, A Company.

Christmas Day was passed pleasantly by everyone. Several officers had taken the opportunity of a few days' leave to visit Luxor and Assouan; and those that remained played a football match on the Gezireh *v.* the Rest of Egypt, which they won by 2 goals to 1, though it is fair to say that the Rest of Egypt team was not as representative as it might have been.

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On the 31st December the Mounted Infantry Section of the Battalion, which had been undergoing training at Abbassieh, rejoined headquarters.

On the 6th January Lieutenant H. W. Deedes retired to serve in the Special Reserve.

The G.O.C. the Force in Egypt made his annual inspection of the Battalion on the 11th January, and expressed himself as satisfied with what he saw.

During this month (January) the results of the 1908 A.R.A. Competitions reached the Battalion. There was some disappointment to find that the Battalion had not won the Inter Company Match, being beaten by two companies of the King's Liverpool Regiment, but third and fourth places fell to the Battalion, and all the companies were in the Prize List. In the Queen Victoria Cup the Battalion took second place, and in the Hopton Cup third place, so that a little more fortune would have made a very successful year for the Battalion.

On the 29th January, 1909, the Battalion, strength 22 officers and 683 other ranks, under command of Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Oxley, embarked at Alexandria in the *Braemar Castle*. Numerous friends saw the Battalion leave Kasr el Nil Barracks, and it was with regret that the majority of the Battalion left Egypt. The *Braemar Castle* sailed from Alexandria on the 30th January for Malta, where she arrived on the 3rd February; there a draft of eighty men disembarked to join the 3rd Battalion.

The officers of the 3rd Battalion most hospitably entertained those of the 1st Battalion at dinner at the Malta Club on the night of the 3rd.

On the 4th the ship sailed for Gibraltar, and touching there for a few hours only, sailed through very bad weather for Southampton, where she arrived on the 12th February. The voyage was a very bad one, no less than four separate gales being met.

The Battalion disembarked at once on getting alongside, and in two hours' time were entrained for Gosport.

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On arrival at Gosport Barracks the Battalion was greeted by Generals Sir Edward Hutton and Pemberton, Colonels Commandant of the 2nd and 4th Battalions respectively.

A telegram was received from the Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, which ran as follows:—

"Colonel Oxley, officers, non-commissioned officers and riflemen of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles,—I desire to offer you a hearty welcome on your return home after the absence of the Battalion abroad for upwards of seventeen years. Ever since I became your Colonel-in-Chief I have followed your doings with much interest and satisfaction. It was a great pleasure to see you in Cairo three years ago. I feel certain that you will continue to maintain your splendid traditions, and to uphold the high reputation which you have borne both in the field and in garrison in all parts of the Empire. "GEORGE, Colonel-in-Chief."

A reply was sent on behalf of all ranks to thank his Royal Highness for his kind and gracious welcome.

On the 12th February Major C. J. Sackville-West was posted to the Battalion.

The Battalion heard on 15th February that they had won the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup for 1908.

Captains W. Kay and F. Pardoe joined the Battalion on its arrival in England.

As soon as possible after arrival all available were sent on furlough, only sufficient being left to carry out the duties.

On the 26th March we had a dinner in honour of Major J. W. Dwane. John Dwane, who was for many years Quartermaster in the 1st and 2nd Battalions, left the Regiment on attaining the age limit in October, 1908. His many friends in the Regiment wanted to show him some expression of their affection and esteem, and Makins kindly undertook to receive subscriptions and make all arrangements. He accordingly bought a

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service of plate, which was presented after dinner in the name of the subscribers, by Colonel H. B. MacCall, who commanded the 1st Battalion from 1891 to 1894, when John Dwane was Quartermaster, and Colonel H. Gore Browne, who commanded the 2nd Battalion from 1900 to 1904, seconded. Many of Dwane's old comrades assembled to do honour to one of the best soldiers who ever wore the green jacket.

Company training and musketry commenced on 1st April from barracks, and continued up till the 16th June, when the Battalion entrained for Wool Camp in Dorsetshire, there to be under canvas for a month to complete company training.

During this month the companies at training were inspected by General Sir Charles Douglas and by Brigadier-General Mitford.

This camp is situated on moorland, and is very healthy and well suited for training purposes.

During this month Captain T. C. McNally, who had been Quartermaster to the Battalion for ten years, was selected as Quartermaster to the Rifle Depôt, and was succeeded by Lieut. A. Harman from the 4th Battalion.

On the 15th July the Battalion returned to Gosport.

The buglers of the Battalion took part in a grand Military Tattoo held at Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, on the 7th August.

On the 9th August the Battalion entrained for Salisbury Plain, to be encamped at Parkhouse Camp. The first week there was taken up with battalion training, and under most favourable conditions as regards weather. Then came a week's brigade training, which included two hard nights' work in the rain. A week's rest was then granted, and on September 2nd the Battalion moved by march route on Hardenhuish Camp, Chippenham, which Camp was reached on the 4th September.

From the 6th to 11th September the Battalion took part in divisional training. This was a hard week, as the weather was bad and the marches were long, the Battalion covering 102 miles in the five days.

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On the 13th September, camp was moved about five miles to Lord Methuen's estate, Corsham Court, preparatory to commencing inter-divisional training *versus* the 4th Division on the 14th.

These three days, the 14th, 15th, 16th, were hard, long days, ending on the 16th with a battle in pouring rain near Faringdon, whence the Battalion returned to camp near Swindon.

On the 17th September the Battalion moved to Wootton Bassett, the place of concentration for the manœuvres. On the 20th war was declared, and the Blue Army, of which the Battalion was part, moved towards the Thames, the Battalion covering over twenty miles, and being detached from the Brigade to join another brigade, got no blankets that night. On the 21st the Battalion took part in a battle against greatly superior numbers on Faringdon Clump, which position it was forced to evacuate late in the afternoon and to retire on Coleshill.

On the 22nd the concluding battle of the manœuvres was fought near Coleshill, the battalion returning to bivouac there that night.

On the 24th peace was declared, and the Battalion entrained at Swindon for Gosport, which was reached that evening.

Captain G. H. Martin was granted a nomination for the Staff College on the 2nd October.

On the 22nd October, Brigadier-General Mitford carried out the annual inspection of books and barracks.

On the 1st November, Major C. J. Sackville-West left the Battalion on appointment as General Staff Officer, London District.

With November winter training and the furlough season commenced. The cold during this month was intense, but as the weather kept fine, it made a pleasant change after the endless rain of the past summer.

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1ST BATTALION K.R.R.—OFFICERS.

30th November, 1909.

Lieut. Colonel R. S. Oxley, *p.s.c.*, Commanding.
Major the Hon. A. R. M. Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
„ Lord R. W. O. Manners, D.S.O.

Captain M. Pratt, D.S.O.
„ H. B. P. L. Kennedy.
„ G. H. Martin.
„ C. F. Hawley.
„ F. G. Willan.
„ B. Seymour.
„ F. L. Pardoe.
Lieut. R. N. Abadie.
„ H. C. M. Porter.
„ J. F. R. Hope.
Lieut. A. C. Oppenheim.
„ A. M. Saunders.
„ R. H. Woods.
„ J. F. Franks.
2nd Lieut. L. D. St. A. Salusbury-Trelawny.
„ J. V. E. Lees.
„ P. G. Chaworth-Musters.
„ G. V. H. Gough.
„ E. G. W. Bourke.

Adjutant—Captain R. H. Seymour.
Quarter-Master—Lieut. A. Harman.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major	J. L. Kemp.
Bandmaster	T. Brown.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	W. Beck.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant	Col.-Sergt. G. Knaggs.
Sergeant-Instructor-in-Musketry	A. Warner.
Sergeant-Bugler	J. Richards.
Sergeant-Cook	J. James.
Band-Sergeant	F. Tyler.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	C. O'Leary.
Pioneer-Sergeant	J. J. Cosier.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	J. Jones.
Armourer-Sergeant	F. W. Hunt.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	A. J. Hill.
B „	H. Moulsher.
C „	H. Ashby.
D „	W. Challen.
E „	J. T. Mitchell.
F „	A. G. Harrington.
G „	W. Underhill.
H „	H. J. Price.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

In possession of 1 Badge	231
„ „ „ 2 Badges	88
„ „ „ 3 „	7
„ „ „ 4 „	4

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Good Conduct Medals.

Sergeant-Major J. L. Kemp.	Sergeant G. E. Caulfield.
Bandmaster T. Brown.	„ F. J. James.
Colour-Sergeant J. T. Mitchell.	„ T. Laffan.
„ H. J. Price.	Lance-Sergeant W. Marlow.

War Medals.

In possession of 1 Medal	38
„ „ „ 2 Medals	45
„ „ „ 3 „	10
„ „ „ 4 „	3

Other Medals.

Qr.-Mr.-Sergeant W. Beck	Distinguished Conduct Medal.
Col.-Sergeant A. Harrington	„ „ „
„ A. E. Green	„ „ „
„ J. T. Mitchell	„ „ „
Rifleman E. Carr	Royal Humane Society's Medal.

Musketry.

Marksmen	59
1st Class Shots	208
2nd „ „	278
3rd „ „	62

	Average	Best Shot of Company
A Company	109	Rfn. J. Cockson.
B „	105	„ J. Foster.
C „	102	„ R. Slater.
D „	99	Sergt. L. Hadley.
E „	106	„ A. Powell.
F „	107	Rfn. F. Preen.
G „	109	„ E. Smith.
H „	105	Corpl. J. Barlow.

CERTIFICATES.

Description	Officers	N.C.O.'s and Rfn.
Musketry	20	15
Signalling	8	3
Mounted Infantry	14	129
Military Topography	1	—
Chiropody	—	8
Physical Training	—	6
Cooking	—	2
Big Gun Drill	—	7
Transport	1	30
Field Works	—	1
Cold Shoeing	—	2
Stretcher Drill and First Aid	—	10
Ballooning	—	1

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Battalion Sports, 1908.

AT Cairo. The annual Battalion Sports for 1908 were held on the 13th of January, 1909, under the able management of Lieut.-Col. R. S. Oxley as President, Major Lord R. Manners as President of Committee, and Lieut. R. N. Abadie as Secretary. A very enjoyable day ended with Lady Maxwell presenting the prizes. The events and results were as follows:—

1. 220 Yards Race.—1, Corpl. Shannon, D Company; 2, Sergt. Dickeson, D Company; 3, Rfn. Jacques, E Company.
2. Three Miles Race.—1, Rfn. Garrett, B Company; 2, Bdmn. Baxter; 3, Rfn. Smith, F Company.
3. High Jump.—1, Rfn. Mason, G Company; 2, Corpl. Shannon, D Company; 3, Rfn. Mosley, F Company.
4. Half-mile.—1, Rfn. Faulkes, A Company; 2, Bdmn. Baxter; 3, Sergt. Freeman, G Company.
5. —Veterans' Race.—1, Sergt. Hadley, D Company; 2, Armr.-Sergt. Hunt; 3, Rfn. Haughton, G Company.
6. —Long Jump.—1, Corpl. Shannon, D Company; 2, Rfn. Mosley, F Company; 3, Sergt. Alborough, B Company.
7. —Marching Order Race.—1, Rfn. Lucas, E Company; 2, Rfn. Phillips, D Company; 3, Rfn. Williams, A Company; 4, Sergt. Dickeson, D Company; 5, Rfn. Harris, B Company.
8. — Quarter-mile. — 1, Corpl. Shannon, D Company; 2, Sergt. Alborough, B Company; 3, Rfn. Foulkes, A Company.
9. —100 Yards.—1, Corpl. Shannon, D Company; 2, L.-Corpl. Marson, G Company; 3, Sergt. Alborough, B Company.
10. —One Mile.—1, Rfn. Garrett, B Company; 2, Bdmn. Baxter; 3, Rfn. Foulkes, A Company.
11. —Wrestling on Donkeys. Teams of four per company.—1, D Company; 2, G Company; 3, F Company.
12. —Relay Race, One Mile. Teams of four per company.—1, D Company; 2, F Company; 3, G Company.
13. —Quarter-mile, open to the Garrison.—This event was won by Pte. Brown, Dublin Fusiliers.
14. —Final, Five-a-side Football.—1, F Company; 2, C Company.
15. —Obstacle Race.—1, Bdmn. Baxter; 2, Rfn. Burnett, C Company; 3, Rfn. Harris, B Company.
16. — Sergeants' Handicap, 120 Yards.—1, Sergt. Alborough, B Company; 2, Sergt. Dickeson, D Company; 3, Band-Sergt. Tyler, E Company.
17. —One Mile Race, open to Garrison.—This event was won by Pte. Martin, 7th Dragoon Guards.
18. —Band Race.—1, Kempster; 2, Norrie; 3, Corbishley.
19. —Children's Race.

    Boys.—1, Foote; 2, Hunt; 3, Kemp.
    Girls.—1, White; 2, Foote; 3, Kemp.

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20.—Mop Fighting.—1, Rfn. Elsdon and Rfn. Cameron, D Company; 2, Rfn. Martin and Rfn. Riley, H Company.

21.—Tug of War. Open to teams of one N.C.O. and eight men per company. Final, H *v.* F Company. H Company won by two pulls to nil.

During the afternoon, Tilting the Bucket, Aunt Sally, and the Greasy Pole competitions were carried out, and brought forth endless fun.

FOOTBALL, 1908—1909, AT CAIRO.

In the Competition for the General's Shield the Battalion were again unfortunate. In the 1st Round, after a good game, we beat the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards by 5 goals to nil, but in the Semi-final were beaten by the K.O.S.B.'s (who eventually won the competition) by 2 goals to 1.

The Company Football Shield was played for on the knock-out system, each company playing the best of three games. The last game of the competition was between H and C Companies. Here some very good football was witnessed, and excitement ran very high to the end. After a brilliant game H Company were returned the winners by 3 goals to 1, and subsequently received the shield and silver medals with a gold centre. It is worthy of mention that this fine sporting company, commanded by Captain C. F. Hawley, won the cricket, football, and tug-of-war competitions for last season.

CRICKET.

The Battalion did not have such a brilliant season at home as they had last season in Cairo, owing to playing on a grass pitch and being deficient of most of their best players through different causes. Such prominent and brilliant cricketers as Colonel R. S. Oxley, Lieut. A. M. Saunders, Lieut. A. C. Oppenheim were seldom available to do duty for the Battalion in the field. We had no pitch on which to practice, and consequently our victories were few. The Battalion entered for the United

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Services Cricket League, but was unable to complete all its fixtures, owing to company training calling us from Gosport to Wool. All our fixtures had to be played away from home, and were mostly played on the U.S. Men's Ground, where fast bowling was quite out of the question, owing to the rough and bumpy surface of the ground. In what matches were played the following have the best average :—

BATTING.

Lieut. A. C. Oppenheim - - - -	Average	37·3
„ A. M. Saunders - - - - -	„	34·2
Col.-Sergt. A. G. Harrington - - -	„	26·7
Lieut. R. N. Abadie - - - - -	„	20·6

BOWLING.

Sergt. H. Spencer - - - - -	„	11·8
Corpl. H. Johnson - - - - -	„	15·6

Battalion Sports, 1909.

THE annual Battalion Sports were held at Wool in July, during the training season, under the able management of Major Lord R. Manners as President and Lieut. R. N. Abadie as Secretary. There was plenty of fun, and some very fine events resulted as follows :—

1.—Half-Mile Race.—1, Rfn. Phillips, D Company; 2, Sergt. Freeman, G Company; 3, Rfn. Freeman, B Company.

2.—Boot and Puttie Race.—1, Rfn. Brown, C Company; 2, L.-Corpl. Arnold, Band; 3, Rfn. Baker, B Company; 4, L.-Corpl. Mappin, E Company.

3.—Relay Race, One Mile. Open to teams of four per company.—1, F Company; 2, D Company; 3, the Band. This was a very fine race. B Company finished second, but were disqualified.

4.—Obstacle Race.—This race caused no end of fun, the obstacles to be negotiated being very stiff. 1, Rfn. Riley, D Company; 2, Rfn. Taft, B Company; 3, L.-Corpl. Arnold, Band; 4, Rfn. Brown, C Company; 5, Rfn. Mosley, F Company. Boy Smart was awarded an extra prize.

5.—High Jump.—1, Rfn. Cox, D Company, 4 ft. 10 in.; 2, Rfn. Mason, G Company, 4 ft. 9 in. The third prize was a dead heat by Rfn. Mosley, F Company, and Rfn. Stark, D Company, 4 ft. 7 in.

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6.—Long Jump.—1, Bdmn. Baxter, C Company, 15 ft. 10 in.; 2, Rfn. Lovatt. B Company, 15 ft. 9½ in.; 3, Sergt. Alborough, B Company, 15 ft. 8 in.

7.—Tent Pitching.—A very good tent was pitched by H Company in 4 min. 11 sec. G Company and F Company tied for second place.

8.—Hurdle Race. 120 yards, over five hurdles.—1, Rfn. Mason, G Company; 2, L.-Corpl. Marson, G Company; 3, Rfn. Stark, D Company.

9.—Slow Bicycle Race. Last rider in to win.—1, Rfn. Thomason, B Company; 2, Rfn. Metcalf, E Company; 3, L.-Corpl. Newton, H Company.

10.—Quarter-mile Race.—1, L.-Corpl. Cockayne, F Company; 2, Rfn. Freeman, B Company; 3, Rfn. Phillips, D Company.

11.—One Mile, open to Garrison.—1, Rfn. Roads, C Company; 2, Corpl. Massey, Dorset Regiment; 3, L.-Corpl. Andrews, Dorset Regiment.

12.—100 Yards.—1, Rfn. Cox, D Company; 2, L.-Corpl. Cockayne, F Company; 3, L.-Corpl. Mullarky, E Company.

13.—Pick-a-back Race.—1, L.-Corpl. Mitchell and Boy Mitchell; 2, Rfn. Martin and Boy Edge; 3, Rfn. Baker and Rfn. Eaton.

14.—Veterans' Race.—1, Armr.-Sergt. Hunt; 2, Sergt. Hadley, D Company; 3, Rfn. Haughton, G Company.

15.—Officers' Match, 100 yards.—1, Capt. H. B. Kennedy; 2, Capt. F. L. Pardoe; 3, Lieut. J. H. Hargreaves.

16.—One Mile Race, open to Battalion only.—1, Bdmn. Baxter; 2, Sergt. F. Freeman; 3, Rfn. Baker, B Company.

17.—220 Yards Race.—1, Rfn. Cox, D Company; 2, Sergt. Alborough, B Company; 3, L.-Corpl. Mullarky, E Company.

18.—Obstacle Race, open to the Garrison.—1, Pte. Larter, F Company; 2, Pte. Emberson; 3, Pte. Plumpton, Dorset Regiment; 4, Rfn. Chadwick, C Company.

19.—Band Race, open to Dorset Regiment only.—1, Bdmn. Powell; Bdmn. Cotter and Chambers dead-heat for second place.

20.—Officers and Sergeants Race, 120 yards.—The officers won very easily. 1, Lieut. J. V. H. Gough; 2, Lieut. H. C. M. Porter.

21.—Moorland Marathon Race. About five miles, and through a swampy piece of ground, which caused some of the competitors to be soaking wet up to the waist. There were about 100 competitors. Result:—1, Bugler Robinson, B Company; 2, Corpl. Fogden, G Company; 3, Rfn. Mitchen, Rfn. Eaton; 4, Rfn. Hilton, E Company; 5, Rfn. Harris, B Company; 6, Rfn. Williams, A Company; 7, Rfn. Kay, E Company.

22.—Tug of War. Open to teams of one N.C.O. and eight men per company. 12 ft. pull, best of three pulls.—After some very fine pulls, G Company beat A Company, two pulls to nil.

After a delightful afternoon's sport, the prizes were presented by Mrs. Oxley.

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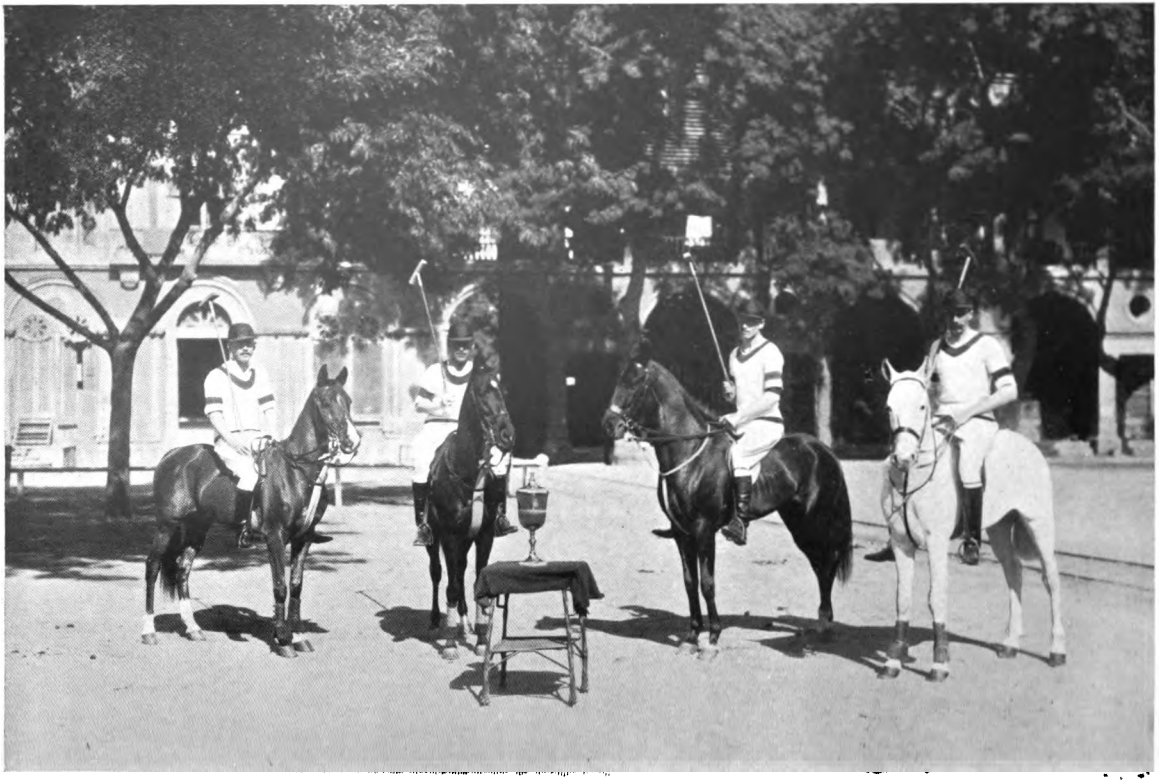

POLO TEAM 1ST BATTALION, AND INNISKILLING CUP, 1908.

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The first important match of the season was played on the 1st December, 1908, against a team of Seiffoulah Pacha Yousry, for a most handsome cup presented by him. The teams were as follows:—Kennedy (1), R. Seymour, Porter and Willan, against Kennedy (K.O.S.B.), Schreiber (20th Hussars), Leslie (R.B.), and Seiffoulah Pacha Yousry. A very fast game ensued, our team doing most of the attacking, and eventually winning an excellent game by 3 to 2, the cup becoming the property of the Battalion.

The Khedivial Sporting Club kindly arranged for the most important tournaments to be played before the Battalion left for England. The first to be played was the Subalterns' Cup, for which we entered two teams. Our second team, consisting of Gough, Hargreaves, Oppenheim and Woods, met the first team of the 7th Dragoon Guards and led 2—1 until a minute of time. The opposing back then made a magnificent run up the whole length of the ground and brought the score level. In the extra period the Dragoons were the first to score, and so won a very keenly contested game. Our first team, having lost Saunders owing to a nasty accident, consisted of Franks, Abadie, Porter, and Hope. Their first opponents were the K.O.S.B.'s, who played an excellent game, making a good fight to the end, being beaten 7—4. In the Final we met the 7th Dragoon Guards, the game resulting in an easy win 10—0 for our team.

Two matches were played against the Khedivial Sporting Club. In the first of these the opposing team was probably the strongest team which could be found in Cairo, and after maintaining a lead until the end of the third chukka, our team—Kennedy, Seymour, Porter and Willan, were beaten 3—1. The second match we won 3—1 against not quite so strong a team.

In the Public School Tournament, held at the end of December, a 60th Eton team, composed of Kennedy, Seymour, Porter and Willan, was beaten 3—4 by the

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old Wellingtonians, much to everybody's surprise. In the finals of this Tournament, in which Eton second team beat Charterhouse, we had two representatives on each side.

The next cup to be played was the Inniskilling Cup for half-battalions, batteries or squadrons. Both our right and left half-battalion team were strong, but the left half-battalion were unfortunate in losing Seymour. In the first match the Left Half-battalion team, composed of Lees, Abadie, Hope and Willan, easily beat "V" Battery, R.H.A. They then commenced a match against the Right Half-battalion, K.O.S.B.'s, but play had to be abandoned owing to the rain. Willan unfortunately had a bad fall, and was unable to play when the match was finally played, Oppenheim taking his place. Our team lost 2—4, owing to wild shooting and not playing well together in their new places. The Right Half-battalion team—Saunders, Kennedy, Porter and Martin, won a good and well-contested game against the Left Half-battalion, K.O.S.B.'s, and met the Right Half-battalion K.O.S.B.'s, in the final, winning fairly easily 6—2.

In the Inter Regimental Cup, presented by the Battalion, two teams were entered. The first team—Saunders, Kennedy, Porter and Willan, met the 7th Dragoon Guards and easily won their match 7—1. A re-arrangement took place after this, and owing to the first and second team being drawn to play each other, it was decided that the second team should scratch. In the Final the first team—Kennedy, Abadie, Porter and Willan, met the K.O.S.B.'s. This team had not played together before, and found the Borderers quite at the top of their form. The score was level, 3—3, at the end of the 6th chukker; in the extra period, owing to a double misfortune, two of our team were out of the game, and the Borderers scored the winning goal after a most exciting contest.

Though it was rather unfortunate that our last opportunity of winning the Inter Regimental was thus lost,

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the Cup could not have been left in more deserving hands. The Borderers had worked hard for two years, entering for every tournament and being in the finals for many, but had never succeeded in winning a cup.

After this there was nothing to do but to endeavour to get rid of our ponies as well as possible, and this was in most cases most successfully accomplished. All the Battalion's ponies were sold in Egypt, none being brought to England; the prices obtained were very satisfactory, some fetching £100. There are many who regret the good polo days in Cairo, and would gladly be back there again, where such good sport can be had on a most modest income.

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REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

From 1st December, 1908, to 30th November, 1909.

2ND BATTALION K.R.R.—OFFICERS.

30th November, 1909.

Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Hare, Commanding.
Major E. Northey.
„ W. Barnett.

Captain G. A. P. Rennie, D.S.O.	Lieut. M. L. S. Clements.
„ G. K. Priaulx.	„ W. J. Davis.
„ G. R. Wake.	„ R. H. Willan.
„ G. Makins, M.V.O.	„ R. H. Bond.
„ S. F. McI. Lomer.	„ M. F. Blake.
„ T. H. Harker.	„ F. W. Parish.
„ J. E. N. Heseltine.	„ Hon. E. E. M. J. Upton.
Lieut. H. A. Vernon.	„ C. F. Lee.
„ R. D. Temple.	2nd Lieut. G. C. Campbell.
„ G. A. H. Beaumont.	„ B. W. Jackson.

Adjutant—Captain R. E. Crichton.
Quarter-Master—Lieut. W. Sherman.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major	E. Scutt.
Bandmaster	W. J. Dunn.
Schoolmaster	W. A. Nulty.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	H. Bird.
Orderly-Room Quarter-Master-Sergeant	G. Potier.
Sergeant-Bugler	H. Deane.
Cook-Sergeant	A. Saunders.
Pioneer-Sergeant	J. Bass.
Band-Sergeant	S. Hoare.
Orderly-Room-Clerk-Sergeant	W. Heath.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	H. Foster.
Armourer-Sergeant	D. Hepburn.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	G. Clarke.
B „	R. Banks.
C „	H. Lowes.

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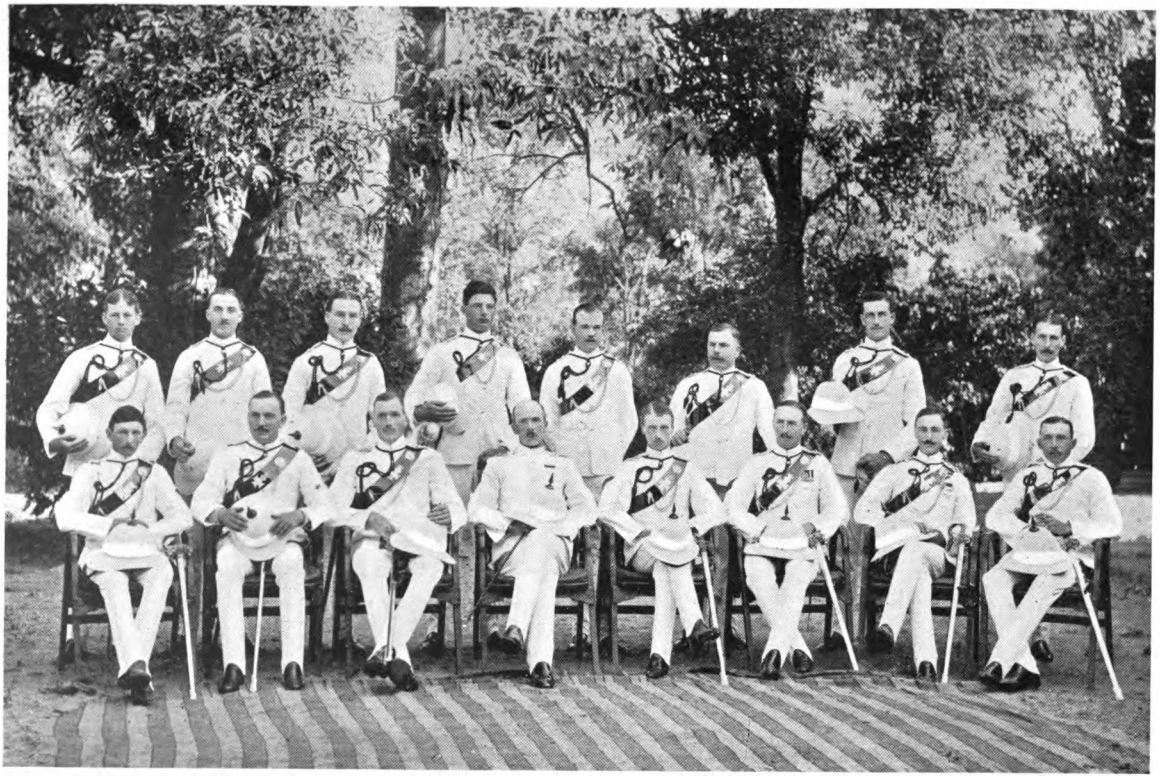

OFFICERS 2ND BATTALION.

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D Company	- - - - - -	A. Hoare.
E „	- - - - - -	W. Reed.
F „	- - - - - -	R. Axford.
G „	- - - - - -	F. McLachlan.
H „	- - - - - -	H. Taylor.

MEDALS.

Good Conduct Medals - - - - - - -	5
Distinguished Conduct Medal - - - - - -	1
Royal Humane Society „ - - - - - -	1

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class - - - - - - - - -	42
Second Class - - - - - - - - -	*308
Third Class - - - - - - - - -	461

* Includes 26 who are in possession of Parts of Firsts.

MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen - - - - - - - - -	406
1st Class - - - - - - - - -	320
2nd „ - - - - - - - - -	104
3rd „ - - - - - - - - -	2

Total Exercised, 832. Battalion Average, 215.

Lord Grenfell's Cup, 1909.

This Cup was again competed for at Jubbulpore, under very similar conditions to the previous year.

Teams were to consist of nine rank and file per section under any N.C.O. of that section. The competition was to consist of :—

I.—A night patrol.

II.—A skirmishing practice with ball ammunition.

The marks were distributed as under :—

For the night patrol - - - - - -	200
(10 points being deducted for every 30 seconds under best time.)	
For section leading - - - - - -	200
For fire discipline - - - - - -	100
For time taken over attack practice - - -	100
(5 points being deducted for every 30 seconds over the time adjudged by the umpires as sufficient.)	

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As much keenness as ever was shown by the various teams in the Battalion. Section commanders had their teams out most evenings, and showed some anxiety over the "night patrol," a new innovation rendered necessary by the season (June) in which the competition was run off.

This year semi-finals were done away with, and each company held its own preliminary, producing its best section for the final.

The night chosen for the "night patrol" was one without a moon. Four Colour-Sergeants were sent to places reckoned to be well known to all, the total course being about three miles in length.

Sections were dressed in running kit on account of the heat, and despatched at ten minute intervals; they were directed to Colour-Sergeant No. 1, who in turn re-directed them to No. 2 and so on, so that no one knew the route, and the man who could make up his mind quickest and knew his ground best, rightly had the advantage.

Five sections out of the eight did this march, or rather run, in very creditable time. One section only went astray, losing a great deal of time in finding post No. 2 situated on the 500 yards firing point on B range, by no means an easy place to find on a dark night.

The attack practice took place some few days later. Sections were taken out to the Volunteer range some three miles from Barracks. This range is most admirably suited for skirmishing practices, and it was reckoned that the ranges of targets here would be unknown. Forty falling plates, in four distinct groups, were put up to represent the enemy. Sections were brought up as much as possible out of sight of these targets, given a point of attack, and informed that they were the directing section of a battalion, but that no allowance in their advance need be made for the imaginary battalion they were directing.

The first two sections went down in great style, but alas for human forethought! The Committee had spent

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some time and trouble over the scheme and targets: for days we had had cloudy weather prior to the breaking of the rains, but this day of all days must needs break cloudless, and the targets, perfectly clear in dull weather, became almost invisible with the rising of the sun. Indeed the whereabouts of target groups were only perceptible to many of the men by the spurts of dust raised by the bullets of their keener-sighted brethren. Even section commanders, armed as they were with Government field glasses, failed to spot whole groups of targets. "Pace" the Q.M.G., leave your telescope and prism glasses at home at your next visit to the Highlands, and go armed only with a pair of His Majesty's field glasses, then the number of cattle that on manœuvres are reported as cavalry may not surprise you, and if some day a body of cavalry be allowed to pass unnoticed as cattle, the owner of those priceless binoculars may not be altogether to blame.

But to return, though the targets became more or less invisible, and sections firing late were at a disadvantage in this respect, the marking was such as not to put them out of the running; in fact the section firing first, with the best light of all, succeeded in finishing very near the tail of the hunt.

The order of merit worked out as follows:—

1.—F Company (Sergt. Adams).
2.—G „ (Bugle-Major Deane).
3.—B „ (Sergt. Caffrey).
4.—E „ (Sergt. Sherrif), (holders).
5.—A „ (L.-Corpl. Jenkinson).
6 and 7. D „ (Corpl. Davenport).
H „ (Sergt. Madeley).
8.—C „ (Corpl. Owen).

Next year we shall have returned home, to the delight of some and the regret of others. At present the delights vastly outnumber the regrets. How will twelve months of home soldiering affect the proportion I wonder? We shall probably not have the same facilities for skirmishing and field firing, and the general conditions of the

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competition may have to undergo considerable modification.

There is no doubt, however, that the contest, as carried out during the last three years, has done much to improve the quickness of thought and section leading on the part of N.C.O.'s, and the results year by year have shown very marked improvement. Arguments on the subject of conditions and marking become heated to a degree. One says that the timing of the attack is altogether wrong, another that we insist so strongly on taking cover and creeping from place to place that all dash is lost, an extreme party claims that all cover is a mistake, that a man takes cover soon enough when bullets are flying, and that if you teach him in peace he will not be over anxious to leave it in battle. Who knows in 1912, if we live, some of our most cherished theories may be most rudely dispelled?

Rifle Competitions.

The Battalion took part in two Rifle Meetings towards the end of the year 1908 and the beginning of 1909.

In the 5th Divisional Rifle Meeting held at Mhow, the fourteen N.C.O.'s and Riflemen who took part in it, managed to win a good share of the prize money, but won no team matches. Lance-Corporal Jenkinson won the Championship Gold Medal.

At Meerut, where the Bengal Punjab Rifle Association held their meeting, the two officers and twenty-four N.C.O.'s and Riflemen attending this meeting, again failed to win a team match, but took a great deal of prize money. This meeting was rather interfered with by dust and rain storms. The ammunition at first was a very mixed lot, as the railway managed to lose the truck containing the ammunition for the meeting. It arrived after the meeting had been proceeding

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for about five days, in the nick of time, as there was not a box of ammunition left in Meerut.

Sergeant Davey won the Field Matches Championship Gold Medal, open to Class A, B and C; Rifleman Sharp the Silver Medal, Lance-Corporal Jenkinson being fourth.

The Battalion also competed in the Empire Cup Competition for 1909, open to any battalion of Regulars or Volunteers in the Empire, and to any ship. More than 100 teams competed. The Battalion were seventh in order of merit with score of 2190.

The Inter Company Challenge Shield (Battalion) was won by D Company with a score of 699. The conditions were: teams of eight, Bisley bulls-eye targets at 200yds., 500yds., and 600yds.

The range at Jubbulpore is not an easy one, but the shooting was good. The sixty-four men firing averaged 84.5. The best individual scores were: Lance-Corporal Jenkinson, A Company, 99; Sergeant Allan, C Company, 95; Rifleman Pearson, H Company, 93.

The Kinloch Shield was also won by D Company with a score of 384, the conditions being the same as the A. R. A. Inter-Company Team Match. The best individual score was made by Rifleman Sharp, A Company, 71.

Assault at Arms.

An assault at arms was held at Jubbulpore on the 12th and 13th February, open to the Brigade.

The Battalion took the first prize in the Heavy Weight Tug of War, defeating a team of Gunners.

H Company won the Escalading Race open to British troops. Lieut. Davis was second in the Sword *v.* Sword (mounted). Rifleman Farrell won the Cross Country Race.

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Sports.

The Battalion annual athletic sports were held at Jubbulpore on the 10th and 11th of March, 1909. The following are the results:—

Novice Quarter-Mile.—Winner, Rifleman Pickering, E Company.

Putting the Shot.—Winner, L.-Corpl. Maddox (29ft. 5in.), A Company.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—Winner, L.-Corpl. Maddox (95 yards).

Novice Mile.—Winner, Rifleman Roberts, F Company.

Novice 100 Yards.—Winner, Rifleman Pickering, E Company.

Three-Mile Race.—Winner, Rifleman McGuire, H Company (17 min. 10 secs.).

One Mile.—Winner, Rifleman McGuire, H Company (4 min. 50 secs.).

Old Soldiers' Race.—Winner, Sergt. Lowes, C Company.

Band Boys' Race.—Winner, Boy Buchanan.

Officers' Race.—Winner, Lieut.-Colonel Hare.

100 Yards.—Winner, Rifleman Pickering, E Company.

Tug of War (Heavy).—Winners, C Company.

High Jump.—Rifleman Crook, E Company, and Rifleman Holmes, B Company, tied.

Long Jump.—Winner, L.-Corpl. Ridge, E Company.

Sergeants' Race.—Winner, Sergt. Bulman.

Hurdles.—Winner, Rifleman Bent, F Company.

Quarter-Mile.—Winner, Rifleman Pickering.

Open Mile.—Winner, Rifleman McGuire.

Tug of War (Light).—Winners, C Company.

Obstacle Race.—Winner, L.-Corpl. Ostick, F Company.

Relay Race.—Winners, H. Company.

Consolation Race.—Winner, L.-Corpl. Clarke, E Company.

CROSS COUNTRY RACE.

The Cross Country Race took place on the 18th March, 1909. Open to Company teams of fifteen men. Distance about five miles.

H Company were first, F Company second, E Company third.

The first four men in belonged to H Company. Out of 120 starters, only seven failed to finish.

Order of finishing:—Rifleman McGuire, 1st; Farrell, 2nd; Penn, 3rd; Brooks, 4th; Baines, F Company, 5th. Won easily.

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THE CEYLON SHIELD, 1908.

The Ceylon Shield, a trophy presented to the 2nd Battalion by the inhabitants of Ceylon on the arrival of the Battalion to that Island from South Africa, was won in 1908 by E Company. The shield is competed for yearly, and is won by the company which wins the greatest number of points in the following events:—

Kinloch Shield.—1st, F Co., 30 points; 2nd, G Co., 20 points; 3rd, H Co., 10 points.

Inter-Company Challenge Shield.—1st, B Co., 30 points; 2nd, H Co., 20 points; 3rd, G Co., 10 points.

Ceylon Trophy.—1st, B Co., 10 points; 2nd, E Co., 7 points; 3rd, A Co., 5 points.

Cricket.—1st, C Co., 30 points; 2nd, E Co., 20 points.

Football.—1st, F Co., 30 points; 2nd, A Co., 20 points; 3rd, B Co., 10 points.

Hockey.—1st, D Co., 30 points; 2nd, E Co., 20 points; 3rd, A Co., 10 points.

Tug-of-War.—1st, C Co., 20 points; 2nd, B Co., 10 points.

Cross Country.—1st, E Co., 30 points; 2nd, B Co., 20 points; 3rd, F Co., 10 points.

Sports.—1st, E Co., 30 points; 2nd, F Co., 20 points; 3rd, F Co., 10 points.

Result.—E Co., 107 points; F and B Cos., 80 points; C and D Cos., 50 points; A Co., 35 points.

G and H Companies did not come in from Detachment at Saugor until too late to compete in any events, excepting Kinloch Shield and Inter Company Shooting, in which they each made 30 points.

INTER-COMPANY FOOTBALL, 1909.

Following are the results:—

Company	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals for	Goals agst.	Total Pts.
C	7	6	1	0	14	4	13
A	7	4	2	1	8	2	10
F	7	4	1	2	10	6	9
G	7	4	0	3	9	8	8
B	7	1	4	2	13	11	6
D	7	2	2	3	4	7	6
H	7	1	1	5	6	15	3
E	7	0	1	6	5	16	1

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INTER-COMPANY CRICKET CUP, 1908–9.

Owing to the Battalion proceeding home, the Competition for this Cup for 1909 took place early in the year.

C Company won the Cup for 1908, beating E Company in the Final by the narrow margin of 12 runs.

Final, 1908.

C Company batted first, and scored 130. Sergeant Lowes made 52, Lieut. Upton 35, Rifleman Andrews 16. Sergeant Heath took all the wickets but one for 69 runs, and performed the "hat trick." E Company made 117, of which Lieut. Blake made 34, Rifleman Mackenzie 30, Lance-Corporal Taylor 16. Sergeant Lowes took five wickets for 34, and Rifleman Andrews four for 51.

In the second Innings C Company were dismissed for 73, out of which Sergeant Lowes made 33. Lieut. Blake took six wickets for 22, Sergeant Heath four for 49. This left E Company with 87 to win, but they did not rise to the occasion, and were all out for 75. Lieut. Blake had the (for him) rare misfortune of securing the much-dreaded "nought," being bowled off his pads from the second ball he received. Rifleman Batson took four wickets for 17, Rifleman Andrews three for 47.

The Competition for 1909 resulted in A Company beating E in the Final.

Some good games were played in this Tournament, but of course the teams which had the assistance of the best cricketers amongst the officers, as a rule came out on top.

This proved to be so in the case of the teams left in the Final: A Company, Captain Harker and Lieuts. Willan and Ferrand; E Company, Lieut. Blake (Lieut. Vernon was away at Meerut, winning the Kadir Cup).

A Company batted first and scored 158. Lieut. Ferrand 89, Captain Harker 21, Corporal Buchanan 17, Corporal Sorrell 12; Lieut. Blake took seven wickets for 74 runs. E Company replied with the poor score of 69, leaving them 89 behind. Top scores: Sergeant Heath

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19, Lieut. Blake 15. Lieut. Willan took five wickets for 29 runs, and Captain Harker five for 40.

E Company following on, their second venture proved more productive. The total reached the most respectable score of 252, of which number Lieut. Blake claimed the lion's share of 194, a most masterly exhibition, obtained when his company was in dire straits. Rifleman Sloane was the only other to reach double figures, 16; so it may be easily gathered that Lieut. Blake had a good time while he was in, and A Company were very glad to see his back. Captain Harker took six wickets for 104, and Lieut. Willan two for 80.

A Company now required 164 runs to win the Cup, and were successful by three wickets, the chief honours resting with Captain Harker, who rose to the occasion grandly, and knocked up 95 by excellent cricket, and gave no chance whatever. He was out before the match was won, but he had left his side practically safe from defeat; he was ably assisted by "Mr. Extras" 13, Lieut. Ferrand 12, Corpl. Buchanan 11, and Rifleman Bridge 10. Lieut. Blake bowled well, and took six of the wickets for 58 runs.

A Company for their victory received 30 points towards Ceylon Shield, and the runners-up (E Company) received 20.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1908–9.

Won by A Company with 13 points, D being second with 10, F and G following with 9 points each.

There were many good matches witnessed during the Tournament. D Company was unfortunate in having some of their best players away on furlough during the latter part of the Tournament. One of the best matches of the Tournament was that between A and D Companies. Great rivalry existed between the two teams, each man playing his hardest to score for his company. It was not until towards the end of the game that Lieut. Willan scored the winning goal. D Company had hard lines in not scoring, and, but for the fine defence of Corporal Sorrell, would have done so on two occasions.

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Athletic Club.

By W. J. D.

THE following is a short account of the events held under the auspices of the Athletic Club of the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, during the year 1909:—

I must commence by explaining that the Club was not called upon to provide any events for its members during the earlier months of the year. This was principally owing to the fact that there were a variety of other fixtures during this period of the year. In the first place Lieut. Vernon got up a very successful boxing tournament early in February for the Officers' Sports Club. This tournament was shortly followed by the Jubbulpore Brigade Assault-at-Arms, which was the first Assault-at-Arms ever held here and was an unqualified success, though the Battalion expected to win more events. In the second place the Battalion Sports were held in the middle of March and the Inter-company Cross Country Race was held a week later.

After so many athletic fixtures the members of the Club decided not to have any more athletic events for the time being, as competitors seemed to have had enough for some time to come. At the same time, as the Assault-at-Arms had shown that more interest must be taken in Skill-at-Arms if the Battalion were to compete successfully in future events of this nature, the members of the Athletic Club very sportingly arranged to give two monthly prizes for bayonet fighting. These prizes were to be competed for by Riflemen at the end of their Companies' Annual Gymnastic Course. It is generally admitted that these prizes have served their purpose, and have aided the improvement made in bayonet fighting in the Battalion. The great point in having prizes of this kind at all is that it singles out those who have taken an interest in loose play, and brings them to the favourable notice of their Company Officers when the Company is passing out at the end of the Annual Course.

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It was decided to give two "Voluntary Attendance" prizes which were to be won by men who attended most regularly at the Gymnasium during voluntary hours in the evening. Two periods, of three months each, were fixed during which competing members could attend. The Orderly Gymnastic Instructor kept an attendance book in which the men's names were entered. The prize for the first period was won by Rifleman Goodwin with sixty-seven attendances. This was a large number of attendances, as he was doing duty during the whole time. Colonel Hare presented the prize. The prize for the second period was won by Rifleman Parsonage with sixty-nine attendances; this was also a very good performance.

The first event that was actually held by the Athletic Club was a physical development competition, for which three silver medals were offered as prizes. This competition had been announced some months before it took place, and about thirty men had started training for it. The conditions of the competition were that the competitors had to give certain set poses, which had been chosen so as to give the judges a good chance of judging the merits of the different men's developments. Each competitor could also give any voluntary pose that he considered showed his muscles off to their best advantage. These poses were given on a revolving pedestal worked from behind the scene, and being aided by good lighting arrangements were very effective. Captain Widdrington, Captain Priaulx and Colour-Sergeant Banks very kindly undertook the difficult task of judging. The men were in such good condition that it was very hard to decide the winners. However, eventually Rifleman Hayes was announced as winner, with Rifleman Goodwin and Lance-Corporal Clarke as second and third. No charge was made for admission to the theatre, and there was a very large attendance.

The next event was a paper chase. Lieut. Parish and Lieut. Curtis laid the trail. It was a hard run, and

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was won by Rifleman Cooper, with the favourite, Rifleman McGuire second, and Rifleman Saunders third.

During June the Athletic Club held a six-a-side Association football tournament on the knock-out system. This was open to members only. The Signallers and Band had to enter with their companies, as the Signallers numbered five Battalion players amongst them and their team was considered too strong. Each Company entered a team. G Company won first prize, the second going to C Company.

Towards the end of June, and in spite of the hot weather, the Athletic Club held a boxing tournament. This event is always looked forward to by the members, who get free admission on the first night, and are admitted at half-price on the second night, if the funds permit. The events decided upon were a 9 stone 6 lbs. Novices' Competition, open to the Battalion only, and an open 10 stone 4 lbs. competition. In addition to these several good contests had been arranged for.

The first night was occupied with fighting off the preliminary ties. There was a Six-round Contest (heavy weight) between Lance-Corporal Ostick, 60th Rifles, and Bombardier Griffin, R.F.A. Griffin had just won at Poona, and as Ostick had only once fought away from the Battalion it looked like Griffin winning. However, Ostick proved himself the better man by knocking Griffin out in the fourth round. Griffin seemed to have been too confident of beating a less known fighter. The first evening was brought to a conclusion with a Four-round Contest (feather weight) between Bugler McClusky, 60th Rifles, and Rifleman McMahon, Rifleman McMahon being the winner. For the 10 stone 4 lbs. Competition there had been eight entries from the R.F.A. and four from the Battalion. In the final Lance-Corpl. Clarke beat Rifleman Kilgaroff. There was some good fighting also in the Novices' Competition, Rifleman Davis beating Rifleman Regan in the final after an extra round. The big fight of the meeting

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had been arranged for the second night, and was eagerly looked forward to throughout the station. It was a Ten-round Contest (light weight) between Corporal Atkinson, 60th Rifles, and Private Smith, 1st Manchester Regiment. Both Atkinson and Smith are in the championship class. They had met once before, when Atkinson only won after an extra round. It was a good fight from start to finish. Smith very nearly knocked Atkinson out in the fourth round, Atkinson being counted to "eight" before he was up again. He, however, recovered, and as Smith began to have trouble with his arm, eventually won a very good fight on points.

On the second night the finals were also fought off, as well as two small Four-round Contests, which were won by Rifleman Nelson and Rifleman Horton. The main purpose of this meeting was to have a Novices' Competition at a weight suitable to our men, and thus encourage young Riflemen to take to the noble art. This Novices' Competition was supplemented by contests between well known men to make the meeting more interesting, and to demonstrate what good boxing was like.

In August the Athletic Club held a Sealed Cross-Country Race. Though this event was a new venture, it had been tried by the detachment at Saugor last year and had been a success. It was well supported, there being nearly seventy starters. As the men ran in they had choice of an envelope. In this way every man who finished had a chance of getting a prize. The first man in drew a blank envelope, and the second only got a small prize.

At the request of members who came from northern counties an Inter-Company Rugby Football Tournament was arranged to take place in September, when the ground was sodden and soft from the continual rains. Each Company entered a team, and though the play was hardly good, still there is no doubt that a large number of members got a great deal of fun out of the

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tournament. In the final there was a great match between G and H Companies, both of whom had played last year, H Company's team, captained by Sergeant Blenkin, winning by scoring again at the last moment.

By October the country round Jubbulpore was sufficiently dried up to permit one running over it. This enabled runners to start training again.

Our next fixture was a Relay Race. In this event the competitors drew their partners at the starting point, so that no one knew till the last moment who his partner was to be. Each partner had to run once round the race course (a little over a mile). As it happened, Rifleman McGuire drew Rifleman Price, and they were looked upon as winners. Price, however, did not run well, and McGuire after a splendid run finished fourth. The winners were Riflemen Adam and Brooks; second, Riflemen Preston and Johns; third, Riflemen McMahon and Jones.

In concluding this article, I think I ought to mention that from the point of view of membership this has also been a successful year. I can never remember the Athletic Club having so many members before. I think this very desirable result is in a great measure due to the energy of Corpl. Atkinson and the cordial assistance given to the Club by Corpl. Pollit and the Gymnastic Staff.

OFFICERS *v.* GYMKHANA.

A DULL and somewhat warm "Hot Weather" had come to an end at Jubbulpore, and people cast about for some amusements to keep things going during the Monsoon. The Officers of the 2nd Battalion challenged the Rest of the Gymkhana Club (a Club which comprises all games and sports, to which belong all the officers and civilians of the station) to play them at any game or sport they liked. This challenge was accepted, and £10 a side was put up to be competed for. Committees were formed, and the following competitions were drawn up:

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*1.	Polo, three teams	3 a side.
*2.	Cricket.	
*3.	Three Miles Race	8 a side.
4.	Two Miles Walking Race	6 a side.
*5.	Billiards	3 a side, 200 up.
*6.	Golf	9 a side.
*7.	Shooting	8 a side.
*8.	Revolver Shooting	6 a side.
9.	Racquets	5 pairs a side.
10.	Tennis	5 pairs a side.
11.	Pony Jumping	5 ponies a side.
*12.	Tug-of-War	6 a side.
13.	Stick (which was afterwards washed out).	

* Won by the Officers.

There were only fifteen Officers with the Battalion at the time, all of whom competed in some event. For the Gymkhana over forty members competed against us.

The first event competed for was the Three Mile Race, and everyone started training hard. Three days before the race every Officer was turned out for a trial run, and the team was picked. The course was along a road and finished at the Club gates. The Officers came in in the following order and won easily :—Curtis, 1st; Blake, 2nd; Davis, 3rd; Lee, 4th; Vernon, 7th; Ferrand, 8th; Makins, 11th; Colonel Hare, 14th, who unfortunately strained his tendon achilles during the race, or he would (on previous form) have been about fifth. He, however, stuck out the race, thus beating two of the opposing side who fell out. Lee strained his heart in this race, and was unable to compete in anything else which required exertion, a great loss to our already small numbers.

The Tug-of-War came next. Our team, consisting of Widdrington, Parish, Ferrand, Upton, Harker and Priaulx, had a few days' training under Curtis' coaching, which stood them in good stead. The Gymkhana team was two stone a man heavier, but had never pulled together before. They, however, by sheer weight, pulled us all over except the last two men, then training

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and coaching told, and in 4.30 minutes we had pulled them all over.

In the Golf, which was match play, Colonel Hare, Harker, Blake, Parish and Upton won their matches, while Curtis, Priaulx, Vernon, and Ferrand lost theirs. Curtis unfortunately took a toss that evening and got concussion, so we lost his services for all the other events.

In the Rifle Shooting, two practices out of the British and two out of the Native Course were chosen.

The following were our scores:—British Practices, 231; Native Practices, 50.

The Gymkhana made 189 at the British Practices and 39 at the Native Practices.

In the Revolver Shooting the following were the scores:—

Widdrington	59
Blake	33
Upton	54
Sherman	47
Ferrand	43
Lee	51
	287

The Gymkhana made 240.

In the Polo "B" Team (Widdrington, Makins and Vernon) and "C" Team (Blake, Parish and Davis) won their matches, so "A" Team did not have to compete.

In the Billiards, Harker and Blake won their matches. This was fortunate as, had we been obliged to put up a third player, we should have been hard put to it to find an Officer who could make 100 in much less than an hour!

For the Cricket every sound Officer had to turn out. The team was as follows:—

Harker	96	Widdrington	1
Blake	19	Davis	2
Lee	34	Wake	4
Vernon	2	Sherman	5
Ferrand	6	Extras	4
Willan	1		
Upton	8		182

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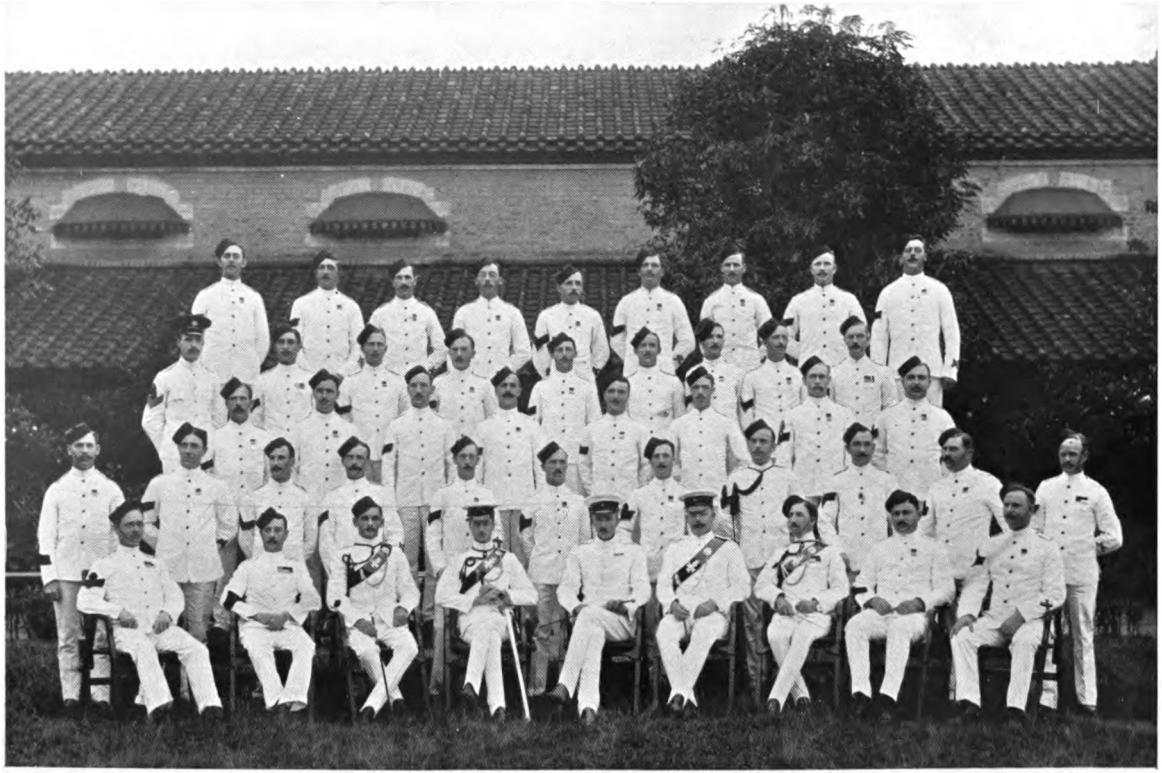

SERGEANTS 2ND BATTALION.

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The Gymkhana made eighty-seven, their wickets falling to Harker two, Blake five, and Willan three.

This was the end of our victories.

For the Walking Race (two miles along a road) we had lost the services of our three best performers, Lee, Curtis and Priaulx.

The following was the team in its order :—

Ferrand - - -	3rd	Makins - - -	8th
Widdrington } - -	5th	Upton - - -	9th
Parish }		Wake - - - -	10th

In the Tennis all our teams were beaten.

In the Racquets, Harker and Blake were the only successful pair.

The jumps for the Pony Jumping Race were :—

1. A brush fence.
2. A post and rails.
3. A sand bag wall.
4. A fence with open ditch on take-off side.
5. A water jump.

We had great difficulty in finding five jumping ponies, and Porkino, always a doubtful leaper, had to be included. He refused the post and rails both times (each pony went round twice).

This ended the Competition, which took some six weeks to play off, and which succeeded in keeping us amused during the "Rains."

A cup has been bought with the prize, to adorn the Officers' Mess.

OFFICERS *v.* SERGEANTS.

THE Officers *v.* Sergeants football match, which took place in March, resulted in a win for the Sergeants by 2 goals to 1. About the same time the Sergeants beat the Officers in the tug-of-war.

In August the Sergeants challenged the Officers to play them at tennis, cricket and shooting.

Five pairs contested the tennis, but the Sergeants, though they had been practising a lot and had improved a great deal since last year, did not succeed in winning a match.

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In the cricket the Sergeants suffered a severe defeat. In their second innings they were despatched for the enormous total of 10, of which six runs were amassed in one mighty hit by Sergeant Foster. The Officers won by an innings and 99 runs.

The Sergeants, however, had their revenge in the shooting, though, as the scores will show, the Officers gave them a good total to beat. The practices fired were 200, 500 and 600 yards at Bisley targets. The following were the scores:—

Officers.		Sergeants.	
Captain Harker	95	Q.-M.-S. Bird	94
Lieut. Willan	94	Sergt. Day	94
Captain Widdrington	93	Col.-Sergt. Hoare	92
Lieut. Sherman	90	Sergt. Carter	92
Captain Makins	85	,, Allan	92
Lieut. Ferrand	84	,, Bulman	88
,, Lee	81	,, Caffrey	86
,, Upton	79	,, Saunders	82
Total	701	Total	720

POLO.

The Battalion competed in several tournaments, but without much success. This was partly due to the want of fast practice games at Jubbulpore, and partly to the loss of Denison, who had gone to the Depôt.

We could not raise a team for the Bhopal Cup Tournament at Jubbulpore, but Barnett and Bond played for the Gymkhana. They beat the 27th Light Cavalry by 2 goals to nil, but were beaten by the 26th Light Cavalry in the final.

The Battalion team, consisting of Heseltine 1, Bond 2, Barnett 3, and Harker Back, started their Cold Weather Tour with the Royal Dragoons Cup held at Lucknow. They were beaten by the 12th Lancers by 10 goals to 1.

Proceeding to Cawnpore the same team beat the Cameronians by 7 goals to nil. In the second round the Durham Light Infantry beat them by 4 goals to 1. The

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Durhams then defeated Hodsons' Horse by 8 goals to 2, and won the tournament.

After returning to Jubbulpore for the Kitchener Test, the team went to Allahabad for the Connell Cup. With any luck they should have won this tournament, as they had the best of the game with the Durhams, but they were unable to shoot straight. The Durhams beat them by 3 goals to 2.

At the beginning of February the team went to Lucknow so as to get some practice games before the Infantry Tournament. In the meantime Barnett had gone on leave, and Priaulx had taken his place in the team. In a practice game Harker was struck by a ball in the face, but luckily it did not prevent him from playing in the Infantry Tournament.

The team then went to Bareilly for the Infantry Tournament. There were very poor entries this year, only five teams competing, *viz.*: The Rifle Brigade, Gordons, West Ridings, 2nd Gurkhas, and 60th Rifles.

In the semi-finals the Battalion beat the West Ridings by 6 goals to 3.

In the final the Rifle Brigade beat the Battalion by 6 goals to 1. This was a very good game, and if the rules disallowing Bassett to play had not been altered this year, the Battalion would have probably won.

In the Barton Cup Polo Tournament held at Jubbulpore just after the Infantry, the Battalion entered two teams: "A" Team consisting of Bond 1, Priaulx 2, Harker 3, and Widdrington back, and "B" Team of Lomer 1, Blake 2, Clements 3, and Parish back.

"B" Team were beaten by 2nd Lancers by 4 goals to nil. They abandoned the match in the 5th chukker, owing to the slippery state of the ground. "A" Team beat Cooper's Hill by 5 goals to nil. In the final the 2nd Lancers beat "A" Team by 5 goals to 2.

The following team played in the Pachmarhi Tournament:—Curtis 1, Clements 2, Parish 3, and Priaulx

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back. They were defeated by the Bhopal Team (the winners) by 6 goals to 1, but managed to win the Handicap Tournament, beating the Jubbulpore R.A. by 3—2 (handicap level), and the Magpies by 4—2 (handicap, Rifles 2, Magpies scratch).

Two of the Battalion, Makins and Priaulx, played in a mixed team in the Poona Junior Tournament, but were defeated by the Sappers by 3 goals to 2, having had bad luck in striking the goal post three times. The Sappers were beaten in the final after extra time.

The Battalion's last effort was the Bhopal Cup, but they did not do much good. Clements 1, Priaulx 2, Makins 3, and Widdrington back, played for the team. In the first round they beat the Jubbulpore R.A. by 7 goals to nil. In the second round they were beaten by the Central India Horse by 10 goals to nil.

"The Babes in the Wood."

OCTOBER, 1909.

The Battalion Dramatic Club had, to all outward appearance, fallen on somewhat evil days. Many of the former "Stars" had left, and there seemed to be no rising talent to fill their places; and their last two or three performances had not reached a particularly high standard. It was felt, however, that an effort ought to be made to revive the ancient glories of a club that had produced so successful a burlesque as "Ching Chang Foo" in former years; with the result that a meeting was called, and it was decided to produce the "Babes in the Wood," under the joint supervision of Capt. Lomer, as stage manager, and Mr. Dunn, as musical director.

Rehearsals began at once. It was soon evident that in Bandsman Cotterell the Club possessed a comedian of exceptional ability, and one too, endowed with a fine tenor voice. To him was entrusted the chief

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"BABES IN THE WOOD."

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part of "Tommy," one of the Babes, in which he was well backed up by Lance-Corpl. Taylor as "Sally," his sister. The rather dull part of the wicked uncle was undertaken by 2nd Lieut. Farrand, and Mrs. Mitchell made a great hit as the wicked aunt, "Lady Macassar," especially in her topical song towards the end of the piece.

Mrs. Bulman proved herself a capital actress as the Governess, while Rifleman Mackenzie and Lance-Corpl. Spicer were excellent as the first and second villains respectively. So much for the principals. But while the highest praise is due to them, the attractions of the chorus must not be left unmentioned. A new departure was made in procuring the services of ladies unconnected with the Battalion, and it was fully justified by results. As announced boldly, on the advertisement on the back of the programme, they certainly had serious claims to be considered the "Prettiest Chorus in the World," though as to the rest of the advertisement which warranted them all "quiet in single or double harness," we are unable personally, to give an opinion. Special mention must be made of Miss Rudduck's delightful castanet dance, and Mrs. Moore's Cake Walk with Rifleman Carter in the second act.

The play proved an enormous success both financially and in every other way, and drew crowded houses each night that it was produced.

All the performers worked well, and each contributed his or her share towards the success of the piece. A special word of praise is due to Mrs. Dunn at the piano, for whom no work seemed to be too arduous. But the main credit for the success of the whole piece must be given to Captain Lomer and Mr. Dunn, both of whom spared neither time nor trouble. It must be gratifying to both of them to find their efforts so well repaid and appreciated, and to know that their production of the "Babes in the Wood" will be remembered by all who saw it as the best show ever produced by the Dramatic Club of the Battalion.

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Shooting 1908.

In point of numbers the bag for 1908 compares very poorly with any since the Battalion arrived in India from Ceylon; but this would naturally be the case now that we have left the haunts of the vast quantities of quail, duck, and snipe, which used to contribute so largely to the totals. For Jubbulpore at its best is not good for very much in the way of feathered game. In 1907 some expeditions to the United Provinces jheels swelled the bag a good deal, but in 1908 hardly anyone shot outside the Central Provinces.

The total, 673 head, is therefore a comparatively low one, but it was a well-mixed bag, including some twenty-seven varieties, and represents more time and labour than would be apparent to anyone who has never struggled through jheels all day for a total of two snipe, or spent a week in the jungle for a possibly imaginary tiger!

Duck, teal, and snipe provide the larger part of the bag, namely 568 head. Of larger game, a tigress was shot by Abadie in the Terai, and three tigers by Harker, shooting with a party in the C.P. Abadie, Upton, and Butler got leopards, the latter getting two and a bear at Pachmarhi, the hill station for Jubbulpore, and a noted place for leopards. Howard Bury got a very fine black bear of 7 feet 4 inches while at Almora with the scouts. Sambhar, cheetal, swamp deer, black buck, chinkara, and four-horned antelope are also represented, but no very remarkable heads were obtained.

1909.

This year the bag will probably total about the same as last year. Up to the end of October 500 head have been shot, and November and December are two of the most prolific months here, as only very few duck and

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snipe are in before November. Also shooting in the jungles, generally speaking, begins this month.

At the beginning of the year a cheetal, of 38 inches, was shot by Howard Bury, and one of 35½ inches by Parish. The former also got a four-horned antelope with horns of 4 and 2 inches, which is well above the average. No one did anything much in the way of hot weather shooting in the jungle.

Upton went to Kashmir from April to June, and got three markhor (one of 50 inches) in an, otherwise, not very productive trip.

Purcell went up in July for three months, and got a moderate ovis ammon and a fine barasingh measuring 41 inches, a 12-pointer; also four shapoo—one a nice thick head of just on 30 inches, two ibex and two burhel.

Willan went up to Garwhal in June for six weeks, and got a smallish ammon, two burhel, one kharkar, and one goral. He saw some more ammon, but no big heads. This time of year is not good for that district, nor, in fact, for most parts of Kashmir.

Howard Bury was again up with the scouts at Almora during April, May and June. Between them they accounted for one bear, seven kharkar, four goral.

Clements spent a week after bison in Assam, but only came up with them the last day of his leave, and did not get a shot.

Wake was on leave at Lansdowne in June, and had no less than four bears marked down for him at one time in one nullah, but someone stole a march on him and shot them all!

Now that "Kitchener's Test" is just over, most people are contemplating early flight to their jungles: some in fact have already started, and though the departure of some to Meerut in December, and of all the rest to England early in January rather cuts up the cold weather shooting, still with a little luck there ought to be some useful additions to the game-book.

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Details for this year from January to October are as follows:—

Markhor	3	Duck	79
Ovis Ammon	2	Teal	65
Burhel	4	Snipe	86
Shapoo	7	Partridges	30
Ibex	4	Pigeon	42
Barasingh	1	Green Pigeon	19
Sambhar	2	Geese	5
Cheetal	3	Chukor	28
Kharkar	8	Quail	26
Goral	9	Sandgrouse	1
Black Bear	1	Jungle-fowl	1
Chinkara	6	Peafowl	7
Black Buck	26	Hares	5
Nilgai	1	Marmots	7
Four-horned Antelope	1	Wild Dog	3
		Pheasants	12

RETROSPECT.

Now that the Battalion is going home it may be interesting to recall and compare the "shikar" of these last ten years, as recorded in the game-book:—

1900.—Total, 398 head. This is only approximate, having been compiled later. It covers August to December, and consisted mostly of snipe. Ceylon only.

1901.—Total, 2,253 head. Includes over 1,000 quail, and a good many snipe.

1902.—Total, 4,208 head. Includes over 3,000 quail.

1903.—Total, 2,697 head. Includes over 2,000 quail.

1904.—Total, 2,465. Nearly 2,000 snipe and quail.

These last four years the Battalion was at Rawal Pindi.

1905.—Total, 3,388. Over 2,000 duck and snipe. Battalion at Bareilly and Ranikhet.

1906.—Total, 4,423. Our record year. Mostly duck, teal and snipe, which also provide the greater part of the bag in the years following.

1907.—Total, 1,203. Battalion had moved to Jubbulpore, but a good deal of shooting was done in the U.P.

1908.—Total, 673.

1909.—Total, 500 for ten months.

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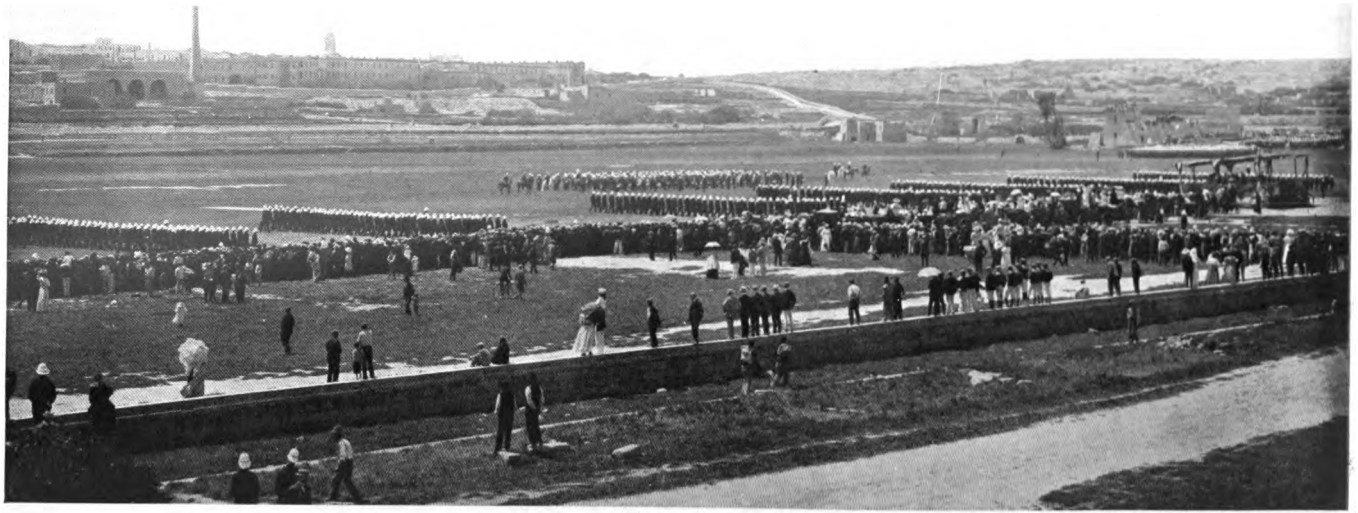

THIRD BATTALION MARCHING PAST THE KING.

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REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

From 1st December, 1908, to 30th November, 1909.

CRETE, 1st December, 1909.—Sergeants W. Goulter and H. Caulfield were granted the Silver Medal for "Long Service and Good Conduct" with gratuity.

On Christmas Eve the final of the Inter Section Football Competition for the Cup presented by Colonel Chaplin was played in front of the whole of the men at Headquarters. After a very exciting and well-fought game, C beat G by 3 goals to 2. The Cup was presented to the winning team on the ground by the Colonel. This Inter Section Football Competition has proved a great success, and has been very keenly fought and watched. It has also been the means of bringing out many fresh players who would not have had a show otherwise.

Christmas Day at Crete was a very merry affair. The rooms were very prettily decorated, especially the band room, where aeroplanes and flying machines were to be seen. During the morning the camp was visited by great numbers of Greeks and Turks, who were delighted with the decorations.

December 28th.—The pantomime, Humpty Dumpty, was put on by the Dramatic Club, and proved such a great success that it ran for three nights. Programme:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Humpty Dumpty (a charming young Prince) -	Lieut. G. J. Jackson.
Curly Locks (Princess of Humptiland) - -	Mrs. Chaplin.
The King of Humptiland - - - -	Lieut. R.W.D. Leslie.
The Queen of Humptiland - - - -	Band-Sgt. E. France.
The Old Woman who lived in the Shoe - -	Bugler Gilmore.
The Doge of Venice - - - - -	Sergt. R.W. Mitchell.

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The Wizard of Memphis - - - - - Ar.-S.-S. Purches.
Tom and Johnny } Children of the Old Woman who lived in the Shoe.
Chief Bandit - - - - - - - - S.-M. H. J. Johnson.
Twinklestar(King of Mars) - - - - Sgt. R.W. D. Mitchell.
Queen Firefly (Fairy of all Good Things) - Miss M. Wilson.
The Herald - - - - - - - - Corpl. Hill, R.A.M.C.
Policeman - - - - - - - - S.-M. H. J. Johnson.

Earth People.

Mrs. Tremaine (Leslie's mother) - - - Miss Wilson.
Leslie Tremaine (the boy) - - - - Miss V. Watkins.
Guards :—Bandsmen Toop, Westwood, Whyte and Barrick.
Maidens of Humptiland :—Mesdames Vickers, Adshead, Croft, Beedell, Brown, Horsfield, Sharpe and Johnson.
Courtiers :—Bandsmen Woods, Wallace, Hirst, Profitt, Ring, Price, Armitage and Bartlett.
Venetians, Harlequins, Gondoliers, Clowns, Masquers, Wizards, Nubian Priests, Egyptians, Flower-Bearers, etc.
Full Ballet and Chorus.
Electrical and mechanical effects by Ar.-S.-S. Purches.
Stage Carpenter—Pioneer Walker.
Orchestra under direction of Mr. H. B. Lovell.

December 31st.—The Corporals of the Battalion entertained the N.C.O.'s of the Cretan Militia and Gendarmerie at a Smoking Concert. The visitors seemed to enjoy themselves, in spite of the fact that they had to depend on two or three of their number to act as interpreters.

January 1st, 1909.—The Sergeants gave a Smoking Concert in their Mess Room, which was attended by all the Officers of the Battalion and the W.O.'s and Sergeants of the Cretan Militia and Gendarmerie. Amongst other speeches, a very neat little one was made (in broken English) by the Sergeant-Major of the Gendarmerie, at the end of which the visitors rose, at his request, and drank to "The Great English Nation."

January 18th.—The *Braemar Castle* arrived with the 2nd Devons to take our place on the Island. As the weather is never to be depended on for a few hours on end here, the disembarkation commenced at once (6 p.m.) and was continued all night. We commenced the

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embarkation about 9 a.m. on the morning of the 19th, and by 5 p.m. the Battalion was ready to sail, luckily for us, as a few hours after a gale came up which lasted for several days. Although glad of a change, no one regretted the year spent at Crete. N.C.O.'s and men always get to know each other better in a place like that than in a big Garrison.

After a very nice little trip we arrived at Malta on the evening of the 21st, and anchored in the Grand Harbour. The Quartermaster and Staff at once disembarked to take over Barracks.

On the morning of the 22nd the Battalion disembarked and marched to Verdala and surrounding barracks, which had been allotted to the Battalion. We occupied in all eight barracks, covering roughly a mile and a quarter. They are all on the "Casemate" pattern. It seemed very strange to see barracks and houses with flat roofs, many of them with gardens.

On the 25th we were inspected by General Stokes, who expressed himself pleased with the Battalion. Dress, "Marching order."

January 27th.—The Officer Commanding congratulated the Signallers on the excellent report on the Annual Inspection by Commandant, School of Signalling, and the remarks by the G.O.C. in Chief, Malta.

January 29th.—The Battalion was inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

On 3rd February the Transport *Braemar Castle* called in, *en route* for England with the 1st Battalion on board, leaving us eighty men and picking up thirty-seven reservists and time-expired men. The Officers of the 1st Battalion dined with our Officers, and as many of the 3rd who could get away went down to visit their comrades of the other Battalion and to wish them a safe and speedy passage home.

February 10th.—The Battalion was inspected by H.E. the Governor and G.O.C. in Chief, Malta. Dress, "Marching order."

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March 11th.—The married families of Battalion joined per H.T. *Rohilla.*

On the 15th March the Garrison were notified that the Malta Garrison would mobilize at an early date.

On the 16th at 3 a.m. the order was received for the Battalion to march to the position allotted to it in the Defence scheme, and at 4 a.m. the Battalion was on the road, the heavy baggage following at 8 a.m. The whole business was conducted on service conditions. The men bivouacked, carried field dressings, reserve rations, etc., exactly as if in the field. The operations lasted until the 19th, when units marched to their respective barracks.

March 23rd.—The Battalion Long Distance Race took place at 4.30 p.m., starting from the Marsa over a course of six miles. Company teams of ten men each faced the starter, and in spite of the heat every man finished. D Company won with 228 points. E came second with 235, and B third with 247. The first man in was Lance-Corporal Woods, of G Company; Rifleman Houlton very close up, second.

March 24th.—The Battalion marched to Ghain Tuffehia (thirteen miles), there to be encamped for Battalion training. On arrival the camp, which had been pitched by an advanced party, was found blown down by a storm which had come just after the Battalion left Verdala. However, the men set to work with a will, and in a very short space of time indeed (considering that the tents, which were all E.P. ones, were wet) the camp was ready. Ghain Tuffehia is an ideal place for Battalion training.

Whilst out at camp the Inter Company Football Competition was fought every evening after training was over. The Cup was won by B Company, who beat D Company in the final.

April 3rd.—The Battalion returned to Barracks after a very enjoyable training.

In this month the medal for "Long Service and Good

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Conduct" was awarded to Bandmaster H. B. Lovell (without gratuity).

April 5th.—The Battalion teams took part in the Garrison Long Distance Race, which was over the same course as the Battalion one. Forty-four teams entered, and after a very close race indeed the competition was won by the Inniskilling Fusiliers, our Battalion coming second. The first man in was an officer of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, Rifleman Houlton, of ours, coming in second. We also took 4th, 5th, 6th, and 9th. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught presented the Cup and prizes immediately after the conclusion of the race.

April 24th.—The Battalion Sports took place on St. Clement's Square in the presence of many visitors and friends of the Battalion. The Relay Race, in which much interest is taken in the Battalion, was won by B Company from F, after a fine struggle.

B Company won the Company Challenge Shield. This is the first time since the Shield was presented in 1903 that it has left G Company.

The Sergeants of the Battalion were "At home" to their friends in the Mess after the Sports, and the day was finished with a dance.

On the 19th and 20th a Boxing Competition was held in the Gymnasium. The hall was crowded both evenings, and all the bouts were well contested. The Blindfold Competition caused roars of laughter, and great interest was taken in the wrestling.

April 21st to 25th.—Visit of His Majesty the King to Malta. The Band of the Battalion played at dinner and during the reception on the night of the 21st. The Battalion took part in a Ceremonial Parade held on the Marsa on the 22nd. The Guard at Valetta was furnished by the Battalion during this period. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, in a personal interview with the Commanding Officer, said how pleased he had been with the smart appearance of the Battalion at the Ceremonial Parade, and with the way it had marched

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past. His Royal Highness also said that the smart manner in which the guard duties at the Valetta Main Guard during His Majesty's visit had been performed was most creditable.

April 26th.—The Battalion received orders to practice "Embarkation of troops, carts and mules, etc." The Battalion marched down to the sea shore, where the hulk *Lark* in which we were to embark was moored. The men then took off their boots, put on their shoes, and set to work. The men embarked in the horse boats, and were towed out to the ship. Then the carts were put on board the horse boats and towed out to the ship, where they were slung on board, and last, but not least, the mules were embarked. There is not the slightest doubt that the mule is the most obstinate animal on the face of the earth, and is not far from being the handiest with his heels. The disembarkation was then carried out, and the Battalion marched back to Barracks, many of the men very wet, but all very jolly.

April 29th.—Major-General Sir F. Stokes, K.C.V.O., Commanding the Infantry Brigade, made his Annual Inspection. The Battalion was first seen at drill, the barracks were then inspected, and Company books seen in the Orderly Room.

May 4th.—At the Garrison Sports the following took prizes:—Rifleman Toop, 4th in 100 yards; Rifleman Griffiths, 3rd in High Jump; Rifleman West, 2nd in Hurdles; Rifleman Brown, 2nd in Obstacle Race. The Battalion won the Relay Race.

May 8th.—Colonel Chaplin's horse took the first prize at the Malta Horse Show for the best turned out charger.

May 10th.—The German Emperor visited the Island. The Battalion helped to line the streets, and found the Main Guard. During the afternoon a party of German sailors visited the Barracks. They were shown round the cook-houses, library, etc., and finally had tea in the Sergeants' Mess.

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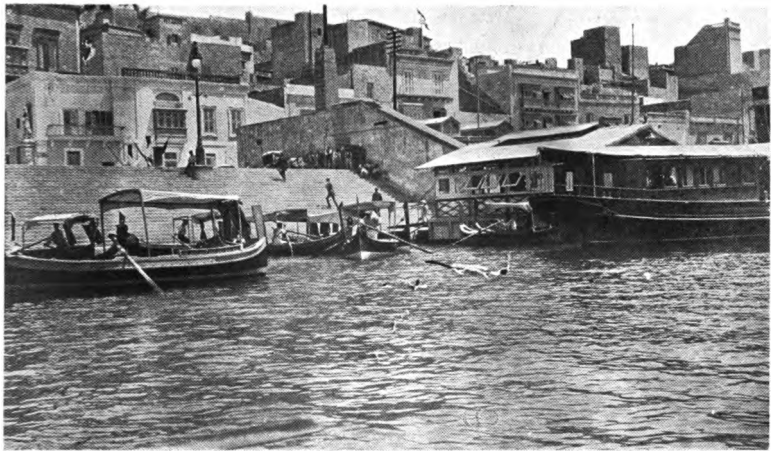

LORENZO STEPS.

ST. GEORGE'S BARRACKS.

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May 20th.—At the Garrison Boxing Competition the following took prizes:—Lance-Corporal Drake, 1st prize and medal for middle-weights; Rifleman Brown, 1st prize and medal for feather-weights.

The Battalion did fairly well at the Malta Rifle Meeting, carrying off four cups and £80 in cash.

July 15th.—H.E. the G.O.C. in Chief, Malta, communicated to O.C. units in Malta the following extract from the report of the Commandant, School of Signalling, Aldershot, and expressed his pleasure at receiving the same and his satisfaction with the standard of signalling efficiency which the report discloses:—

"Malta.

"1. The work submitted by all infantry battalions is excellent; the men have been thoroughly grounded in their duties, and the general efficiency shewn is far above the average standard."

September 21st.—The Battalion moved to St. George's Barracks. Everybody is pleased to get away from Verdala. St. George's is close to the sea and the Rifle Ranges.

September 28th.—The Battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General G. Egerton on taking over the Brigade.

October 7th.—The Battalion Water Sports were held in St. George's Bay, and were very successful. Many visitors, including His Excellency the Governor, attended. The events were very keenly contested. The final for the Water Polo, between E and F Companies, especially caused great excitement.

October 20th.—Sergeants' Shoot on Pembroke Ranges. Sergt. Plomer won the Sergeants' Challenge Cup.

3RD BATTALION K.R.R.—OFFICERS.

30th November, 1909.

Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Chaplin, Commanding.
Major C. Gosling.
„ W. J. Long.
„ W. F. G. Wyndham, M.V.O.

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Capt. H. F. F. B. Foljambe.
„ Hon. A. F. W. Harris.
„ G. Culme-Seymour.
„ W. S. W. Parker-Jervis.
„ E. A. Bradford.
„ F. V. Yeats-Brown.
Lieut. G. T. Blewitt.
„ G. J. Jackson.
„ W. H. Deedes.
„ G. M. Atkinson.
„ H. J. Flower.
„ J. F. B. Pearse.
Lieut. W. A. C. Saunders-Knox-Gore.
2nd Lieut. A. L. Bonham-Carter.
„ C. A. Glazebrook.
„ A. D. Thursby.
„ C. C. Grattan-Bellew.
„ Hon. T. J. A. Cecil.
„ E. V. Pringle.
„ H. M. B. De Sales la Terriere.
„ F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
„ E. D. Shafto.

Captain and Adjutant—A. F. C. Maclachlan, D.S.O.
Lieut. and Quarter-Master—A. C. Watkins.

Warrant Officers.

Sergeant-Major	H. J. Johnson.
Bandmaster	H. B. Lovell.

Staff-Sergeants.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	W. H. Pay.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant (Qr.-Mr.-Sergt.)	J. E. Saunders.
Armourer-Sergeant (Armr.-Staff-Sergt.)	J. Orr.
Sergeant-Cook	G. Hand.
Pioneer-Sergeant	W. E. Addison.
Sergeant-Bugler	E. R. J. McVittie.
Orderly-Room-Clerk (Sergt.)	H. L. Wilson.
Band-Sergeant	E. France.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	W. Cawley.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	C. Ramsey.
Sergeant-Master-Shoemaker (Acting)	M. Dwyer.
Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry	H. Yates.

Colour-Sergeants.

A Company	W. Taylor.
B „	E. Wenham.
C „	R. Fitton.
D „	C. B. Rothery.
E „	W. H. Marston.
F „	W. Holmes.
G „	A. W. James.
H „	G. A. Silke.

Good Conduct Medals.

Bandmaster H. B. Lovell.
Sergt.-Cook G. Hands.
Sergt. W. Goulter.
Sergt. H. Caulfield.
„ F. Russell.

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War Medals.

In possession of	1 Medal - - - - - -	32
„ „ „	2 Medals - - - - - -	54
„ „ „	3 „ - - - - - -	4
„ „ „	4 „ - - - - - -	1

Good Conduct Badges.

In possession of	1 Badge - - - - - -	336
„ „ „	2 Badges - - - - - -	41
„ „ „	3 „ - - - - - -	10
„ „ „	4 „ - - - - - -	3

Annual Musketry.

Best Shot of	Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants	Sergt. F. Russell.
„ „	Corporals and Rifleman - -	Rfn. J. Buchannan.
„ „	A Company - - - -	Sergt. L. Jones.
„ „	B „ - - - -	Corpl. J. Horton.
„ „	C „ - - - -	Rfn. W. Turner.
„ „	D „ - - - -	„ W. Whittaker.
„ „	E „ - - - -	Sergt. H. Yates.
„ „	F „ - - - -	„ F. Russell.
„ „	G „ - - - -	Rfn. A. Creamer.
„ „	H „ - { Candia / Canea	„ J. Buchannan. / L.-Corpl. G. Bee.
„ „	Band - - - - -	Rfn. H. Gibbs.

Classification.

Company	Averages— Part I	Part II	Marksmen	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Total
A	205	77	49	70	10	—	129
B	208	73	51	81	13	—	145
C	215	66	57	64	16	—	137
D	213	71	64	58	16	—	138
E	211	72	56	73	16	—	145
F	212	69	46	72	22	1	141
G	216	62	72	54	17	—	143
H	203	63	42	74	21	1	138
			437	546	131	2	1116

Best Shooting Company :—C Company.

Battalion Figure of Merit :—Part I, 210. Part II, 69.

Total exercised, 1116.

CERTIFICATES.

Educational.

In possession of	1st Class Certificates of Education -	19
„ „	2nd „ „ „ -	229
„ „	3rd „ „ „ -	369

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Other Certificates.

Description	Officers	W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Rfn.
Intelligence Duties	1	—
Sketching Class	1	—
Veterinary Class	1	—
Judging Supplies	1	—
Mounted Infantry	10	72
Gymnastic Instructor	2	10
Hythe Certificate	16	16
Hythe Certificate Maxim	5	5
School of Cookery	2	4
Signalling Instructors' Certificates	5	3
Field Works	—	4
Acting Schoolmasters	—	3
Master Tailors' Certificates	—	3
Master Shoemakers	—	1
Ambulance Class	—	39
Wheeler's Certificate	—	1
Pioneer-Sergeants' Certificates	—	2
Cold-Shoers	—	2
Regimental Transport	—	46
Saddler's Certificate	—	1
Chiropodists	—	2
Sanitation Certificates	—	16
Swimming	—	729
Telephone Operators	—	32

RESULTS OF BEST SHOT COMPETITION, 1909.

The competitions were conducted as under:—

1.—300 yards: five rounds Snap Shooting, Figure No. 3, five seconds exposure.
2.—400 yards: five rounds Rapid (20 seconds). 3rd Class Figure Target.
3.—500 yards: five rounds Deliberate. 2nd Class Figure Target.
4.—800 yards: five rounds Deliberate. 1st Class Figure Target.

Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.

Rank and File	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	500 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total
Sergt. F. Russell	12	19	15	15	61
L.-Sergt. M. Plomer	12	13	19	15	59
Sergt. H. Yates	6	14	20	16	56
„ G. Maxwell	6	14	18	16	54
„ G. Clay	6	16	18	14	54
L.-Sergt. T. Wood	9	15	18	12	54
„ F. Fox	6	9	18	19	52
Sergt. C. Buckle	3	13	17	17	50

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Rank and Name	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	500 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total
Sergt. W. Walter - -	6	11	17	15	49
Col.-Sergt. R. Fitton -	9	10	15	14	48
Sergt.-Major J. Johnson -	3	9	15	17	44
L.-Sergt. W. Westley -	6	7	14	16	43
Sergt. F. Kirby - -	3	13	14	13	43
Col.-Sergt. E. Wenham -	6	14	16	7	43
Sergt. T. Bottomley -	9	5	16	12	42
„ H. Caulfield -	6	16	11	9	42
Lc.-Sergt. H. Nuttall -	12	8	8	13	41
Sergt. J. Schofield - -	6	3	15	16	40
„ T. Goodwin - -	15	13	9	3	40
Col.-Sergt. W. Taylor -	3	8	13	14	38
„ G. Silke - -	0	4	15	16	35
Sergt. F. Anderson -	6	3	14	12	35
„ R. Mitchell - -	6	5	14	10	35
Col.-Sergt. W. Holmes -	6	9	15	5	35
Sergt. H. Chownes -	0	7	13	10	30
„ L. Jones - -	3	7	12	8	30
L.-Sergt. D. McHugh -	12	3	15	0	30
Col.-Sergt. C. Rothery -	0	1	14	14	29
Sergt. W. Laverty - -	9	7	13	0	29
„ F. Cull - -	3	10	14	0	27
„ L. Wagstaff - -	3	2	13	8	26
„ H. Wilson - -	0	0	13	12	25
„ Croasdale - -	0	0	14	6	20
L.-Sergt. T. Greenley -	0	2	5	2	9

RANK AND FILE.

*Corpl. A. Hubbert -	12	16	14	14	56
*Rfn. J. Buchannan -	9	17	18	12	56
„ A. Williams - -	15	9	14	17	55
Corpl. J. Horton - -	12	11	18	13	54
L.-Corpl. W. Calcroft -	9	13	17	13	52
Rfn. W. Turner - -	12	14	10	15	51
„ R. Smart - -	12	13	14	13	51
Corpl. W. Buchanan -	9	12	15	14	50
Rfn. J. Jones - -	9	10	16	13	48
„ J. Drewry - -	6	15	14	12	47
Corpl. H. Sutton - -	12	3	18	12	45
Rfn. W. Whittaker -	6	10	16	12	44
L.-Corpl. F. Gray - -	6	10	16	12	44
„ J. Wallace - -	6	8	13	16	43
Rfn. H. Kirkby - -	6	7	12	17	42
„ T. Holden - -	0	8	16	17	41

* Shot off. Won by Rfn. Buchannan (4th year in succession).

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Rank and Name	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	500 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total
L.-Corpl. F. Boswell -	3	13	17	8	41
Rfn. A. Williams - -	12	2	13	13	40
„ H. Houghton - -	6	7	18	9	40
„ H. Gibbs - -	0	7	13	17	37
„ J. Benson - -	0	5	17	14	36
L.-Corpl. F. Golder -	0	2	18	15	35
Rfn. J. Anderson - -	3	12	14	5	34
„ W. Ogden - -	3	5	16	9	33
„ G. Grimwood - -	0	4	14	11	29
„ F. Roberts - -	3	7	8	—	18

MALTA RIFLE MEETING, 1909.

Roll of Individual Prize Winners.

Officers' 200 Yards.—Lieut. G. M. Atkinson, £2; 2nd Lieut. Hon. T. J. A. Cecil, 10*s.*

Officers' 300 Yards.—Capt. Parker-Jervis, £2.

Officers' 600 Yards.—Lieut. G. M. Atkinson, £3.

Sergeants' 200 Yards.—Sergt. Schofield, Sergt. Russell, Sergt. Laverty, £2 each; Sergt. Walker, 9*s.* 3*d.*; Col.-Sergt. Taylor, Col.-Sergt. Rothery, Sergt. Holmes, 5*s.* each.

Sergeants' 300 Yards.—Sergt.-Major Johnson, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Sergt. Schofield, 5*s.*; Sergt. Cull, Sergt. Walker, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

Sergeants' 600 Yards.—Sergt. Schofield, £2; Sergt.-Major Johnson, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Sergt. Plomer, 5*s.*

Rank and File over three years, 200 Yards.—Rfn. Duthie, Corpl. Horton, £1. 5*s.* each; Corpl. Hubbert, L.-Corpl. Calcroft, Corpl. Buchanan, Rfn. Jarvis, 8*s.* 9*d.* each; Corpl. Giles, L.-Corpl. Thompson, 5*s.* each.

Rank and File over three years, 300 Yards.—Corpl. Hubbert, 9*s.* 3*d.*; Rfn. Smart, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Corpl. Tyler, 5*s.*

Rank and File over three years, 600 Yards.—Rfn. Jarvis, £1. 15*s.*; L.-Corpl. Calcroft, 15*s.*; Corpl. Lever, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Boys' Competition.—Boy Johnson, 10*s.*

Dickeson's Competition.—Sergt. Yates, £2. 5*s.*; Capt. Parker-Jervis, Sergt. Jones, Rfn. Jarvis, 15*s.* each; Corpl. Horton, Rfn. Phillips, Rfn. Dale, 10*s.* each; Sergt. Clay, Sergt. Plomer, Rfn. Burton, L.-Corpl. Hart, Rfn. Barnes, Rfn. Brickhill, Rfn. Cain, Rfn. Roberts, Rfn. Westrope, Corpl. Tyler, Rfn. Beale, Rfn. Drewry, 5*s.* each; Rfn. Wormald, Corpl. Hubbert, Corpl. Walsh, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

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Rank and File under three years, 200 Yards.—L.-Corpl. Turner, Rfn. Rodway, 16*s.* 6*d.* each; Rfn. Handford, L.-Corpl. Philpot, Rfn. Hancox, L.-Corpl. Elwell, L.-Corpl. Holdsworth, Rfn. Beale, Rfn. Queenan, L.-Corpl. Hart, 7*s.* each; Rfn. Morris, Rfn. Holden, L.-Corpl. Hunter, Corpl. Francis, Rfn. Ketchell, Rfn. Moore, Rfn. Haley, L.-Corpl. Hanney, Rfn. Timmins, Rfn. Price, 4*s.* 9*d.* each.

Rank and File under three years, 300 Yards.—Rfn. Revell, £1. 11*s.* 6*d.*; Rfn. Burton, Rfn. Dumbleton, 15*s.* each; Rfn. Bonelle, Rfn. Queenan, 9*s.* 6*d.* each; L.-Corpl. Morris, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Rfn. Conway, Rfn. Roberts, 6*s.* each; L.-Corpl. White, Rfn. Beale, Rfn. Passmore, Rfn. Fenwick, L.-Corpl. Copestake, L.-Corpl. Done, Rfn. Holden, Rfn. Rawlings, Rfn. Drewry, L.-Corpl. Parry, 5*s.* each; Rfn. Alcock, 3*s.*

Rank and File under three years, 600 Yards.—L.-Corpl. Westrope, £1; Rfn. Roberts, 15*s.*; Rfn. Blackburn, Rfn. Bateman, Rfn. Lomax, 7*s.* 6*d.* each; Rfn. Cain, Rfn. Hirons, Rfn. Boswell, Rfn. Robson, Rfn. Barnes, Rfn. Edwards, Rfn. Mason, L.-Corpl. Wright, 5*s.* each.

Snap-Shooting Competition.—Sergt.-Major Johnson, 15*s.*; Sergt. Yates, Sergt. Plomer, Col.-Sergt. Rothery, Sergt. Schofield, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

All Comers, 200 Yards.—Sergt. Russell, Sergt. Holmes, Rfn. Jarvis, 10*s.* each; Sergt. Plomer, Sergt. Yates, 6*s.* each.

All Comers, 300 Yards.—Sergt. Holmes, Rfn. Jarvis, 10*s.* each; Sergt. Plomer, 5*s.*; Sergt. Laverty, Corpl. Horton, 2*s.* each.

All Comers, 600 Yards.—Rfn. Revell, 11*s.*; Corpl. Hubbert, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Sergt. Schofield, Lieut. Pearse, L.-Corpl. Buchanan, 5*s.* each.

Mortimer's Cup Competition.—Rfn. Whittaker, 10*s.*; Lieut. Bonham-Carter, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Consolation Prize.—Sergt. Goodwin, 10*s.*

Running Man Competition.—Capt. Parker-Jervis, 15*s.*; Sergt. Yates, Corpl. Horton, 15*s.* each; Sergt. Laverty, 10*s.*; L.-Corpl. Hart, Rfn. Jarvis, 3*s.* each; Corpl. Horton, 12*s.*; ditto, 6*s.*; Rfn. Jarvis, 2*s.*

Running Deer Competition.—Lieut. G. M. Atkinson, 4*s.*; ditto, 4*s.*; ditto, 4*s.*; Sergt. Russell, 10*s.*; Rfn. Duthie, 3*s.*; Sergt. Plomer, Rfn. Revell, 10*s.* each; Lieut. Saunders-Knox-Gore, 6*s.*

Team Competitions.—Duke of Connaught's Cup, 2nd, £3; Simonds' Cup, Sergeants' Messes, 1st; Suffolk Cup, 2nd; Army Revolver, 1st; Emanuel's Cup, 3rd; Lieut.-Governor's Cup, 1st, £5; Wills Cold Stores, 3rd; Old Volley Challenge Cup, 2nd.

Individual Cups.—Simonds' Cup for best score at 600 yards—Rfn. Jarvis, E Company.

Total amount won by the Battalion—£79. 15*s.*

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DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Dramatic Club is flourishing, and all the entertainments given have been successful and played to crowded houses. The concert given at Valetta was acknowledged by everybody to have been the best given in the Island for a long time.

BOXING.

The Boxing Club is also doing very well, and all the shows given have been crowded. The Battalion hold their own very well on the Island. Drake and Brown are holders of championship medals for their weights.

R. A. T. A.

The R.A.T.A. is getting on famously. The number of members keeps on increasing, and they have met members of other Battalions at football, cricket, etc., and have made many friends.

Sergt. Chowns was awarded the "Order of Merit" by the head of the Association in London.

At a general meeting in Valetta of all branches on the Island, presided over by General Grant, sixty-seven members of the Battalion branch received honours at the hands of Lady Grant.

CRICKET SEASON, 1909.

1.—*v.* H.M.S. *Hussar.* Won by 8 wickets (one innings).
2.—*v.* Officers, H.M.S. *Duncan.* Game abandoned, owing to rain (Rifles, 242 for 7 ; *Duncan*, 0 for 1).
3.—*v.* 2nd Batt. Somerset L.I. Won by 8 wickets (one innings).
4.—*v.* Detachment, 2nd Devon Regt. Won by 3 wickets and 204 runs (one innings).
5.—*v.* 1st Batt. Suffolk Regt. Won by 37 runs (one innings).
6.—*v.* H.M.S. *Egmont.* Won by 3 wickets and 102 runs (one innings).
7.—*v.* Officers, H.M.S. *Duncan.* Won by 60 runs (one innings).

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8.—*v.* Eastern Telegraph Company. Won by 3 wickets (one innings).

9.—*v.* 1st Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers. Won by an innings and 27 runs (second round of Governor's Cup).

10.—*v.* 1st Batt. Suffolk Regt. Won by 6 wickets and 45 runs (one innings).

11.—*v.* R.G.A. West. Lost by 3 runs (one innings).

12.—*v.* R.G.A. East. Won by 5 wickets (one innings).

13.—*v.* „ Won by an innings and 34 runs (semi-final of Governor's Cup).

14.—*v.* A.P.C., A.O.C., etc. Drawn game (Rifles, 234 for 8; A.P.C., 122 for 6), (one innings).

15.—*v.* Royal Engineers. Lost by 3 wickets (final of Governor's Cup).

16.—*v.* „ „ Lost by 10 wickets (second round of Soldiers' Cup).

17.—*v.* Officers, H.M.S. *Aboukir.* Drawn game (Rifles, 275 for 9; *Aboukir*, 125 for 7), (one innings).

Won, 11. Lost, 3. Drawn, 3.

FOOTBALL.

The Battalion team had rather hard luck, as, on account of the Battalion being split up, the team had to be changed.

Competition	Against	Result	Goals for	Goals agst.
Friendly - -	Suffolks - -	Won - -	1	0
„ - -	R.G.A. West -	Lost - -	0	3
„ - -	Suffolks - -	Won - -	1	0
„ - -	R.A.M.C. -	Draw - -	1	1
„ - -	Somersets -	Won - -	1	0
„ - -	„ -	Won - -	7	0
„ - -	H.M.S. *Exmouth*	Won - -	3	0
Garrison League -	R.G.A. West -	Won - -	2	1
„ „ -	Somersets -	Won - -	4	3
„ „ -	Inniskilling Fusiliers -	Won - -	3	1
„ „ -	R.E. - -	Won - -	3	0
„ „ -	R.G.A. West -	Draw - -	1	1
„ „ -	Suffolks - -	Won - -	1	0
„ „ -	R.A.M.C. -	Draw - -	1	1
„ „ -	G.G.A. Central	Won - -	1	0
Governor's Cup -	Suffolks - -	Lost - -	0	1

Inter-Company Cup.—Won by B Company, who beat D Company in the final.

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WATER POLO.

The Battalion did very well at water polo, and are probably the best in the Garrison. The following are the results of last season's matches :—

Matches played	Won	Goals for	Goals against
9	9	37	5

Officers *v.* Sergeants.—Sergeants, 5 goals ; Officers, none.

Companies of the Battalion played companies of other regiments, but no record of the matches was kept.

Rfn. Prudence has proved himself the best swimmer in the Garrison, winning six open races out of eight.

WINNERS OF EVENTS AT WATER SPORTS.

Boys' Race.—Boy Johnson, 1 ; Boy Billingham, 2 ; Boy Ward, 3.

Sergeants' Race.—Sergt. Wagstaffe, 1 ; Sergt. Fox, 2.

Diving for Plates.—L.-Corpl. Revell, 1 ; Rfn. Mansell, Rfn. Partridge, and Rfn. Profitt divided 2nd and 3rd prizes.

100 Yards.—Rfn. Prudence, 1 ; Rfn. Chappell, 2 ; Rfn. Smith, 3.

Duck Hunt.—Rfn. Beale.

V.C. Race.—Rfn. Buchanan, 1 ; Rfn. Fisher, 2 ; Rfn. Benson, 3.

Mop Fighting.—A Company, 1 ; C Company, 2.

Quarter-Mile.—Rfn. Prudence, 1 ; Rfn. Benson, 2 ; Rfn. Chappell, 3.

Open 400 Yards.—Gunner Carter, 1 ; Gunner Marchant, 2 ; Gunner Ingleton, 3.

Relay Race.—F Company, 1 ; E Company, 2.

Table Race.—Rfn. Benson, 1 ; L.-Corpl. Williams, 2 ; Rfn. Swerd, 3.

Water Polo Final.—F Company beat E Company.

REGIMENTAL SPORTS, 1909.

100 Yards.—Rfn. Toop, 1 ; Sergt. Kirby, 2 ; Corpl. Mahoney, 3.

Long Jump.—Rfn. Litchfield, 1 ; Rfn. Twigg, 2 ; Rfn. Bingham, 3.

Wrestling, Mounted.—H Company, 1 ; C Company, 2.

Hurdles.—Capt. Culme-Seymour, 1 ; Rfn. West, 2 ; Rfn. Gamble, 3.

Quarter-Mile.—Corpl. Mahoney, 1 ; L.-Corpl. O'Brien, 2 ; Rfn. Toop, 3.

Sergeants' Race.—Kirby, 1 ; Crosdale, 2 ; Wood, 3.

High Jump.—Rfn. Westwood, 1 ; Rfn. Batkin, 2 ; Capt. C. Seymour, 3.

Band Race (Somersets).—Pte. Baird, 1 ; Pte. Farrel, 2 ; Pte. Muggin, 3.

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Buglers' Race (Somersets).—Pte. Clarke, 1; Pte. Bratten, 2; Pte. Carpenter, 3.

Mile Race.—Rfn. Holton, 1; Rfn. Pinnock, 2; Rfn. Gooch, 3.

Boys' Race.—Johnson, 1; Billingham, 2; Adshead, 3.

Three-legged Race.—Johnson and Billingham, 1; Senior and Brown, 2; Vickers and Jones, 3.

Bumping Competition.—F Company, 1; C Company, 2.

Half-Mile.—Corpl. Mahoney, 1; Rfn. Gooch, 2; L.-Corpl. O'Brien, 3.

Boot Race.—Rfn. Powell, 1; Rfn. Hatt, 2; Rfn. Hall, 3.

Open Mile.—Rfn. Falls, Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1; Pte. Talford, R.G.A., 2; Pte. Hall, Suffolk Regt., 3.

Relay Race.—B Company, 1; F Company, 2.

Obstacle Race.—Rfn. Aspinal, 1; L.-Corpl. Beale, 2; Rfn. Brown, 3.

Tug-of-War.—H Company, 1; E Company, 2.

Long Distance Race.—D Company, 1; E Company, 2. First man in, L.-Corpl. Woods; second, Rfn. Rowell; third, Rfn. Holton.

Consolation Race.—Rfn. Rawson, 1; Corpl. Bircham, 2; Rfn. Dalton, 3.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Chaplin.

BOXING.

Results of the Boxing Tournament at Verdala, 19th and 20th April, 1909.

Final of Middle Weights.—Corpl. Sinfield, G Company, beat Rfn. Smith, C Company (16 entries).

Final of Light Weights.—Rfn. Carroll, B Company, beat L.-Corpl. Swinney, B Company (10 entries).

Final of Feather Weights.—Rfn. Queenan, B Company, beat Rfn. Starkie, E Company (3 entries).

Six Round Contest.—Rfn. Brown, 3rd K.R.R., beat Pte. Morgan, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Four Round Contest.—L.-Corpl. Gilmore, 3rd K.R.R., beat Bombadier O'Callaghan, 99th Company, R.G.A.

Wrestling (catch as catch can).—Rfn. Hold beat Rfn. Clarke.

THE MALTA GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

The sergeants of the 3rd Battalion entered the above League on arrival at Malta from Crete.

At the beginning of the season our attempts were anything but brilliant with the racquet and the elusive

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ball, but by dint of plenty of practice we managed to give our opponents a decent show.

As will be seen by the appended extract of the League results, we finished the season in good style, far beyond our expectations.

Matches played	22	Sets for	53
Won	8	Sets against	46
Drawn	8	Games for	448
Lost	6	Games against	409
Rubbers for	24	Place on League Table	4th
Rubbers against	20	Points scored	24

On the days upon which these matches were played we were always at home to our friends, married and single alike. At the conclusion of the match an excellent tea was provided, followed by numerous outdoor games, in which the ladies and children joined, and apparently enjoyed themselves to their utmost.

The day was usually terminated by an impromptu dance in the sergeants' mess, which made the day a perfect one from a social point of view. During the season we played a series of cricket matches with members of other messes. Out of eight games played, six were won and two drawn, which constituted rather a good record for sergeants' cricket.

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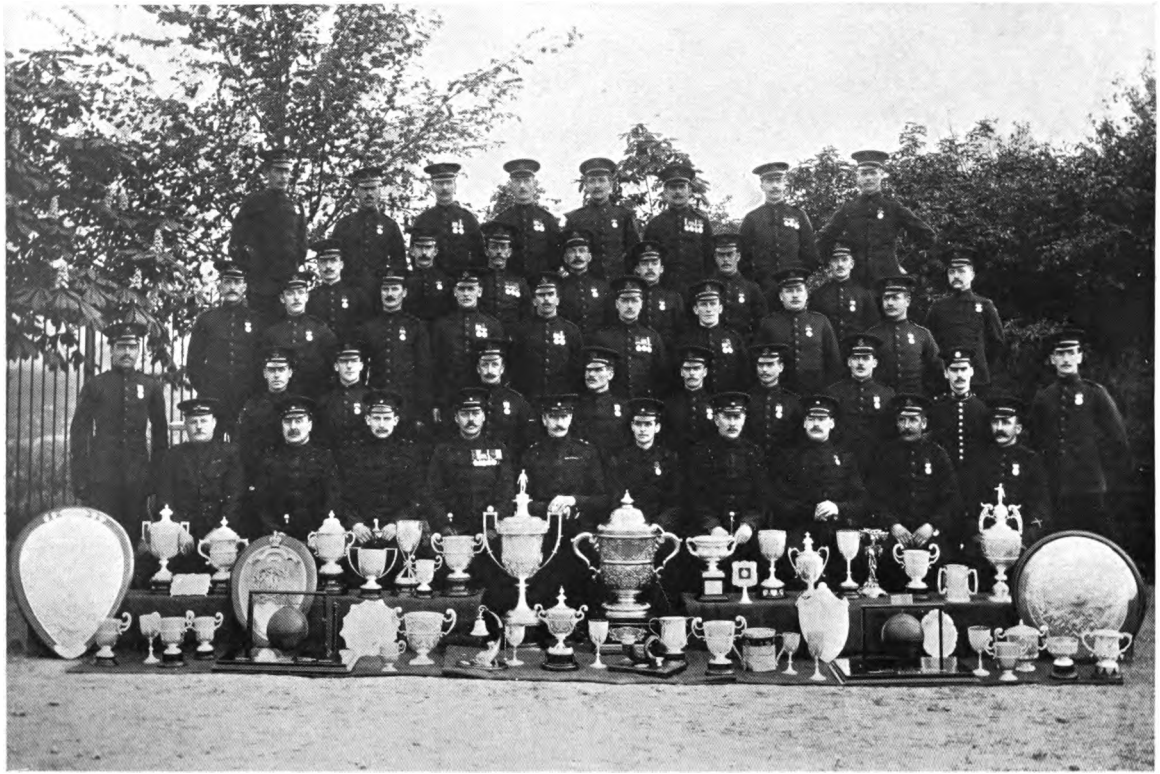

SERGEANTS 4TH BATTALION.
September, 1909.

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REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

From 1st December, 1908, to 30th November, 1909.

JANUARY 6th, 1909.—The result of the annual inspection of signallers was received, and was as follows:—

First Class - - - - - - -	28
Second Class - - - - - - - -	4
Total Passed as Efficient - - - - -	32

The following remarks were made by the Commandant, School of Signalling, and the G.O.C., 11th Infantry Brigade:—

"Satisfactory. The signallers show an all round improvement since last year."

"The Brigadier-General is very pleased with the satisfactory report, especially when the difficulties experienced are taken into consideration."

On the 30th the results of the A.R.A. Competitions for the past year were received, and the Battalion record was as follows:—

Queen Victoria Cup - - -	Fourth - -	534
Hopton Cup - - - -	Sixteenth -	394
Young Soldiers' Cup - - -	Second - -	551
Henry Whitehead Cup - -	First - -	409
Inter-Company Match, B Coy. -	Eleventh -	377

From the above it will be seen that the Battalion was placed in the prize list of every A.R.A. Competition in which they entered.

February 12th.—The result of the shoot for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Cup was received. The Battalion was second with a score of 462.

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February 13th.—The Battalion received orders to embark for India at the end of the year.

March 15th.—D, F, G, and H Companies commenced Company Training and Annual Musketry.

April 21st.—A, B, C, and E Companies commenced Company Training and Annual Musketry.

April 22nd.—The remarks of G.O.C. in Chief, Eastern Command, on the Annual Inspection Report on the Battalion for the year, 1908, were received, and were as follows:—

"Highly satisfactory."

(Signed), A. PAGET, Lieut.-General,
Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.

April 23rd.—Second Lieutenant D. W. G. Leigh Pemberton resigned his commission.

Extract from the *London Gazette*, 16th April, 1909: Second Lieutenant John N. Bigge to be lieutenant *vice* A. D. Borton.

April 30th.—Second Lieutenant L. Frewen was posted to the Battalion

May 7th.—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales expressed his congratulations to the Battalion on the successes of the past football season, and thought the record a remarkably good one.

May 23rd.—A telegram of congratulation was sent to H.R.H. Princess Christian on the occasion of her birthday, and the following was received in reply:—

"Princess Christian sends warmest thanks to all ranks for good wishes."

May 26th.—A telegram of congratulation was sent to H.R.H. Princess of Wales on the occasion of her birthday, and the following was received in reply:—

"Princess of Wales thanks all ranks for kind congratulations on her birthday."

May 31st.—Lieutenant F. W. L. Edwards was seconded for service as Adjutant of the Rifle Depôt.

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June 3rd.—A telegram of congratulation was sent to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his birthday, and the following was received in reply :—

"The Prince of Wales thanks all ranks 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, for kind congratulations."

June 23rd.—In the *Birthday Gazette* Lieut.-Colonel Oliver S. W. Nugent, D.S.O., was made an aide-de-camp to the King, and was promoted to the brevet rank of colonel.

June 24th.—The following appeared in the Colchester Garrison Orders, dated 23rd :—

"On relinquishing command of the Garrison, Major-General F. S. Robb desires to place on record his grateful appreciation of the assistance he has received from all ranks during his period of command, and of the soldierly bearing and excellent behaviour of the troops."

July 9th.—Captain B. Seymour was posted to the Battalion.

Lieut. Charley V. L. Poë became Adjutant, vice F. W. L. Edwards.

July 16th.—Sergeant-Major Arthur Harman was promoted Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain T. C. McNally, transferred to the Rifle Depôt.

July 26th.—6274 Colour-Sergeant H. Morgan was made Sergeant-Major from 7th inst., vice A. Harman, appointed Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 1st Battalion.

July 31st.—2nd Lieut. C. T. Ellison was posted to the Battalion.

August 25th.—The General Officer Commanding, 6th Division, made the following remarks on the report of the Inspection of the Signallers of the Battalion :—"A highly satisfactory report." The Commanding Officer congratulated the Signallers of the Battalion on their success.

August 31st.—Lieut. W. D. Barber was seconded for

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service with Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force from 21st August, 1909.

October 8th.—2nd Lieuts. A. E. Lawrence and A. C. P. Butler were posted to King's Royal Rifles on first appointment.

October 22nd.—Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton dined with the Battalion. After dinner he presented to the Mess a picture of General Hawley by Mr. Tom Roberts.

General Hawley commanded the Battalion for thirteen years, and was afterwards Colonel Commandant.

Colonel Nugent thanked General Hutton on behalf of the Officers for the splendid picture.

December 1st.—The Battalion embarked at Southampton on board the Hired Transport *Dongola* for India (Chakrata). Strength as under:—

Officers	18	Buglers	16
Warrant Officers	2	Rank and File	377
Quarter-Master-Sergeant	1	Women	48
Colour-Sergeants	8	Children	58
Sergeants	29		

4TH BATTALION K.R.R.—OFFICERS.

30th November, 1909.

Colonel O. S. W. Nugent, D.S.O., A.D.C., Commanding.
Major E. Pearce Serocold, *p.s.c.*

Captain	B. F. Widdrington.	Lieut.	C. K. Howard-Bury.
„	W. A. I. Kay.	„	J. N. Bigge.
„	C. H. N. Seymour.	„	R. J. H. Purcell.
„	G. R. Wake.	„	J. F. P. Butler.
„	G. J. Acland Troyte.	2nd Lieut.	J. E. Pleydell-Bouverie.
„	J. F. F. Tate.	„	H. O. Curtis.
„	G. H. Barnett.	„	S. H. Ferrand.
Lieut.	C. J. T. R. Wingfield.	„	L. Frewen.
„	A. A. Soames.	„	C. T. Ellison.
„	E. G. St. Aubyn.	„	A. E. Lawrence.
„	W. L. Clinton.	„	A. C. P. Butler.
„	H. C. Ponsonby.	„	G. S. Oxley.

Adjutant—Lieut. C. L. V. Poë.
Quarter-Master—Lieut. W. Judge.

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WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major	H. W. Morgan.
Bandmaster	A. Parkes.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	T. J. Jones.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant (Col.-Sergt.)	J. Cam.
Col.-Sergt. Instructor of Musketry	H. Grew.
Sergeant-Bugler	E. Bates.
Sergeant-Master-Cook	W. Archer.
Pioneer-Sergeant	H. Wear
Band-Sergeant	W. Symons.
Orderly-Room-Clerk (Lance-Sergeant)	W. Watson.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	E. Clark.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	D. Sawyer.
Armourer-Sergeant	W. Cox.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	E. Garner (acting).
B „	C. Smith.
C „	W. G. Crisp.
D „	L. Gurnett.
E „	T. Lycett.
F „	R. Parrott.
G „	W. Holmes.
H „	A. E. Harvey.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

In possession of 1 Badge	86
„ „ 2 Badges	50
„ „ 3 „	7
„ „ 4 „	1
„ „ 5 „	1

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergt.-Major H. W. Morgan. Corporal G. Gulliver.
Bandmaster A. Parkes.

WAR MEDALS.

Egyptian Medal	1
Omdurman	1
Indian Frontier	3
Chitral	1
South African (Queen's)	115
South African (King's)	15
East Africa (Somaliland)	13

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MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.

	Average	Marksmen	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
A Company	90	—	14	38	16
B „	93	1	13	20	18
C „	90	2	17	30	19
D „	99	5	23	30	5
E „	94	4	13	32	9
F „	91	1	19	30	18
G „	92	4	12	31	13
H „	101	1	16	22	14
Battalion	94	18	127	233	112

BEST SHOTS OF COMPANIES.

A Company	Rifleman Webb	Total 134
B „	„ Paul	„ 153
C „	Corporal Hall	„ 137
D „	Sergeant Whitley	„ 152
E „	Rifleman Staples	„ 142
F „	Lance-Sergeant Beaumont	„ 137
G „	Colour-Sergeant Homes	„ 142
H „	Lance-Corporal Newham	„ 149

Best Shot of Sergeants—Colour-Sergeant Smith (Gold Medal).

Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen—Lance-Corporal Newham (Gold Medal).

CERTIFICATES.

MUSKETRY—21. TRANSPORT—39.

EDUCATIONAL.

First Class	19
Second Class	159
Third Class	190

SIGNALLING—5. GYMNASTIC—3.

ARMY ATHLETIC MEETING, 1909.

On the 22nd July we sent a team, consisting of one Sergeant and twenty men, to compete in the Obstacle Race at the Army Athletic Meeting at Aldershot.

We found on arrival that our team was not drawn to run till late on the second day of the Sports.

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FOURTH BATTALION FOOTBALL TEAM.

Harwich Charity Cup. Essex County Challenge Cup. South Essex League Cup.

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On the first day the Royal Irish Fusiliers went round the course so well that we were caused some anxiety.

However, we managed to do better than them, and so won the Cup for the second year.

Last year, marks were almost entirely given for quick time, this year chiefly for style of taking the obstacles, so we are very pleased at having won each year under such different conditions.

The following is an extract from the *Sporting Life* of July 24th, 1909:—

"The 4th King's Royal Rifles won the Team Obstacle Race even more smartly than they did last year. There is no championship title attached to this competition, but it certainly deserves one.

"In full field-service uniform, carrying rifles and bayonets, a team of twenty-one men race 500 yards, surmounting obstacles by the way that might give a stripped athlete pause.

"The King's Royal Rifles took these as a hurdler takes his jumps, practically in their stride, and made no more of a 10-feet wall than the average man does of a 3-feet fence.

"It was a splendid win, and the team deserved every cheer they received. But the competition should certainly be made a championship, for it is typically military, and the hardest race of the meeting."

FOOTBALL.

The 4th Battalion had a very successful season during their last year in England (1908-9), and won the following competitions:—

Essex County Senior Challenge Cup.
South Essex League.
Harwich Charity Cup.
Colchester Military League.

Every football trophy in Essex has now been won by the Battalion during their stay in Colchester, and this is surely a record to be proud of.

The Essex County Cup, which is *the* competition, has never before been won by a military team, although

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soldier teams have appeared twice in the final during the last twenty-six years. The final was played this year at Colchester before a record crowd, and the cup and medals were presented after the match by Major-General F. S. Robb, C.B., M.V.O.

The Colchester Military League, which was started this season (1908-9) under the presidency of Captain D. H. Blundell, M.V.O., an old 4th Battalion Officer, and now Brigade Major at Colchester, was won by the Reserves, who showed most excellent form during the season, meeting and beating the first elevens of other battalions. Jenkins at back was a tower of strength, and the inclusion of Lieut. Barber among the forwards gave the left wing just that dash and enterprise which it had lacked for the past two seasons.

The players who took part in first eleven matches were fifteen, thirteen being shown on the photo, Lieut. Barber and Corpl. Rowson being the other two.

Great inconvenience and worry was caused through injuries during the season; Brooks, Foley, Webb, Rowe, Lee, and Hetherington, all having spells of bad luck. Hetherington in particular suffered, and it was hard lines both on Hetherington and the team, that the latter had to take the field so often without the captain to whom they owed so much.

In Jenkins, Morrell, Rowson, and Lieut. Barber, however, very able substitutes were found, the two former being fit for any regimental team in the service. Morrell is a very young man, and if he keeps up his football and looks after himself, he should prove as good a player as Hetherington, which is saying a lot.

The result of the matches played during the season was as follows:—

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals for	Goals against
1st Eleven -	30	23	3	4	113	50
2nd Eleven -	10	7	1	2	31	14
Total -	40	30	4	6	144	64

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The Inter-Company League Cup, presented by Lieut. (now Captain) G. T. Lee, and the Inter-Company Cup presented by Captain (now Colonel) R. S. Oxley, were both won by G Company.

The former is confined to players who are not at the beginning of the season recognized members of the first eleven, and the latter is open to all players in the Battalion.

Medals were presented for both competitions, the League medals by the Officers of the Battalion, and the Cup Competition medals by the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel O. S. W. Nugent, D.S.O.

The matches played by G Company in the Cup were :

v. H Company - - won 2—1.
v. B „ - - „ 2—0.
v. F „ - - „ 5—2.

and the result of the League was as follows :—

Company	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals for	Goals agst.	Total Pts.
G	14	10	2	2	62	14	22
H	14	9	1	4	47	22	19
F	14	8	1	5	36	23	17
E	14	7	1	6	30	42	15
D	14	6	2	6	38	36	14
C	14	5	4	5	31	34	14
B	14	3	3	8	25	51	9
A	14	1	0	13	19	66	2

COLONEL FORTESCUE'S CUP.

The race for Colonel Fortescue's Cup for Subalterns of the Battalion was run as last year at the East Essex Hunt Meeting on March 11th.

There were eight entries for the race, six of whom started.

Mr. Wingfield's The White Knight led for the first three fields, and then Mr. Bigge's Wyndham went to the front, and making the remainder of the running, won easily by several lengths. Mr. Edwards' Grey Lady

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was second, and Mr. Clinton's Powder Monkey, close up, third.

The following is a list of starters :—

Mr. J. N. Bigge's blk. g. WYNDHAM - - -	1
Mr. F. W. L. Edwards' gr. m. GREY LADY - -	2
Mr. W. L. Clinton's b. g. POWDER MONKEY - -	3
Mr. A. A. Soames' b. g. Steamer - - - -	0
Mr. C. J. T. R. Wingfield's br. g. The White Knight -	0
Mr. D. Leigh Pemberton's gr. g. B.A. - - -	0

COLCHESTER MILITARY ATHLETIC MEETING.

The Battalion were very successful in the Colchester and District Annual Athletic Meeting, as the appended list of prizes won will show :—

The best performance was that of the obstacle team, who had to cover a course of over 500 yards in Drill Order.

The obstacles consisted of one vault 3 ft. 6 in. high, one wall 6 ft. high, one wall 10 ft. high, one rope scaffolding 12 ft. high, one scaffolding 12 ft. high for which scaling ladders were used, one row Army Service Corps waggons, and four rails 2 ft. 6 in. high and 6 ft. apart. The team were required to finish in line at the charge, and time was taken from the last man in.

Marks were awarded for time, control, mutual assistance, method of surmounting obstacles, and condition at the finish.

The following figures speak for themselves :—

1. 4th King's Royal Rifles	-	3 min. 20 secs.	196 marks
2. 2nd Northampton Regt.	-	5 „ 25 „	76 „

The team, with Corporal Orman, leader, deserve great credit for this splendid performance.

Corpl. Orman, leader.

L.-Corpl. Wells.	Bandsman Hooker.
„ Langstone.	Rifleman Harwood.
Bugler Davis.	„ Hogg.
„ Rainsforth.	„ Gregory.
„ Weston.	„ Pemberton.

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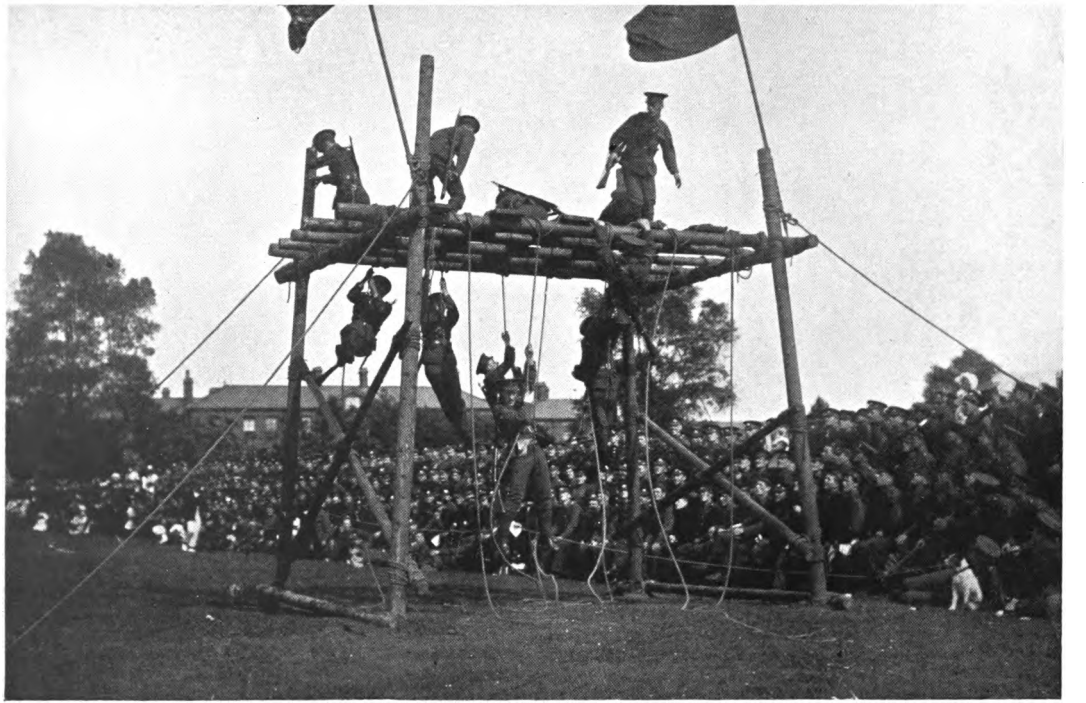

OBSTACLE RACE AT COLCHESTER.

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OTHER EVENTS.

100 Yards, N.C.O.'s and Men.—L.-Corpl. Lee, 1; L.-Corpl. Walker, 3.

200 Yards Handicap, Boys.—Boy Baker, 1; Boy Lee, 3.

Team Obstacle Race.—Won.

Half-Mile, N.C.O.'s and Men.—Rifleman Wilcox, 1; Rifleman Bruce, 3.

200 Yards, N. C. O.'s and Men (over fifteen years service).—Sergt. Archer, 2.

One Mile, N.C.O.'s and Men.—Rifleman Poole, 2; Rifleman Wilcox, 3.

Half-Mile Relay Race.—Won. Corpl. Lee, Corpl. Rowson, L.-Corpl. Walker, Rifleman James.

Obstacle Race, N.C.O.'s and Men.—Bugler Davis, 1; Rifleman Harwood, 2; Rifleman Gregory, 3.

Three Mile, N.C.O.'s and Men.—Rifleman Poole, 3.

Consolation Race.—Corporal Rowson, 3.

Cross Country Championship.—Team, 3rd. Rifleman Poole, 3rd man in.

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RIFLE DEPÔT RECORDS.

From 1st December, 1908, to 30th November, 1909.

January 23rd, 1909.—Capt. H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., joined the Staff College.

February 8th.—Lieut. F. L. Pardoe was promoted Captain.

February 9th.—Capt. F. L. Pardoe was posted to 1st Battalion.

April 21st.—Q.-M.-S. G. Richards and Rifleman D. Woolmore were awarded Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

May 21st.—Capt. A. White, R.B., Quartermaster at the Depôt in succession to Major Riley, died at Winchester after some months' illness. He was buried with full military honours on the 29th.

May 22nd.—Lieut. F. W. L. Edwards, 4th Battalion, was appointed Adjutant, Rifle Depôt.

June 10th.—Capt. and Qmr. T. C. McNally was posted to the Rifle Depôt, *vice* Capt. A. White, R.B.

June 26th.—Major R. Byron, D.S.O., retired in retired pay.

August 27th.—Major-General F. W. Benson, C.B., Major-General in charge of Administration, Southern Command, inspected the Rifle Depôt, and expressed himself satisfied.

September 9th.—Sergt. H. Whitley was promoted Colour-sergeant-instructor-of-musketry.

October 1st.—Capt. B. J. Majendie was posted to the Rifle Depôt from 4th Battalion.

During the year memorial tablets in brass were erected in Winchester Cathedral to three officers, who

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died abroad during 1908. These are all on the south wall, and are inscribed as follows:—

"To the Glory of God. In loving memory of Robert Francis Dalrymple, Captain, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died at Elisi, Soudan, 8th July, 1908."

"To the Glory of God, and in loving memory of Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Brydges Major Henniker, Bart., Commanding 2nd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, who died at sea, 19th August, 1908."

"To the Glory of God. In affectionate remembrance of Charles L. E. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., Major, King's Royal Rifles, who died at Cairo, Egypt, October 4th, 1908. Erected by his brother officers."

RIFLE DEPÔT.—OFFICERS.

30th November, 1909.

Colonel A. E. Jenkins, Commanding.

Captain and Brevet-Major R. Chester Master	Lieut. C. D. Eyre.
	„ E. B. Denison.
Captain A. E. Cathcart.	„ J. Wormald.
„ B. J. Majendie.	„ J. S. Mellor.

Adjutant—Lieut. F. W. L. Edwards.

Quarter-Master—Capt. T. C. Mc Nally.

WARRANT OFFICER.—Sergt.-Major A. E. Robinson.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	G. Richards.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry	H. Whitley.
Orderly-Room-Clerk (Sergeant)	T. Bennett.
Sergeant-Master-Cook	M. Mc Dermott.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

No. 1 Company	A. Armstrong.
„ 2 „	S. E. Collier.
„ 3 „	G. Hoad.
„ 4 „	A. Astrop.

WAR MEDALS.

Warrant Officer	1
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen	57

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Other Medals.

Distinguished Conduct :—Col.-Sergt. G. Hoad.

Good Conduct :—

Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. G. Richards.
Col.-Sergt. A. Armstrong.
„ G. Hoad.
L.-Corpl. G. Curson.
L.-Corpl. D. Woolmore.
Rfn. W. Fradgley.
„ T. Mulveahy.

Good Conduct Badges.

In possession of six badges	1
„ „ five „	2
„ „ four „	8
„ „ three „	12
„ „ two „	39
„ „ one badge	11
Total	73

Certificates Obtained.

1st Class	Nil
2nd „	38
3rd „	122

MUSKETRY, 1909.

Classification of Companies.

Compy.		Marksmen	1st	2nd	3rd	Not Exrcsd.	Total Clssfid.	Average
1.	Lieut. C. D. Eyre	3	12	14	4	2	35	105
2.	Capt. A. E. Cathcart	2	11	15	—	1	29	109
3.	Capt. and Bt. Major R. Chester-Master	3	16	10	1	2	32	108
4.	Capt. B. J. Majendie	5	12	10	1	3	31	112

Best Shooting Company.

No. 4 Company.—Capt. B. J. Majendie - - - - 112

Best Shots in Companies.

No. 1 Company.	L.-Corpl. C. Rowbotham	142
„ 2 „	Rifleman S. Lucas	141
„ 3 „	„ W. Finch	144
„ 4 „	L.-Sergt. A. Scragg	162

Best Shot in Depôt.

L.-Sergt. A. Scragg - - - 162.

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RIFLE DEPOT RIFLE MEETING.

Competition No 1 (Snapshooting). 300 Yards.

Tie for 1st Prize	Col.-Sergt. Armstrong	25
3rd Prize	Sergt. Brasier	20

Competition No. 2 (Rapid). 500 Yards.

1st Prize	Corpl. Hardiman	31
3rd „	L.-Sergt. Bonner	26
6th „	C.-S.-I.-M. Whitley	25

Competition No. 3 (Slow), 600 Yards.

Tie for 1st and 2nd Prizes	L.-Corpl. Cullen	17
	Rifleman Devlin	17
3rd Prize	Sergt. Brasier	16
4th „	Corpl. Beeston	16

Competition No. 4 (Falling Plates). 200 Yards.

3rd Prize	Sergt.-Major Robinson	16
4th „	Corpl. Stott	15

Aggregate Competitions, 1, 2, 3.

5th Prize	C.-S.-I.-M. Whitley	55
6th „	Col.-Sergt. Armstrong	54
7th „	L.-Sergt. Scragg	53
8th „	Sergt. Brasier	53
9th „	Corpl. Hardiman	52

Rifle Depôt Championship.

(Trophy presented by Maior R. Byron, D.S.O.)

3rd Prize	Corpl. Hardiman	64
4th „	C.-S.-I.-M. Whitley	61

Sir Guy Campbell Challenge Cup.

1st Prize	A Team, No. 4 Company,	K.R.R.C.
2nd „	B „ „	„

Angus-Steward Challenge Cup.

Winners - - - - - K. R. R. C.

Scores :—

K. R. R. C.	633
R. B.	600

SERGEANTS' RIFLE MEETING.

Handicap.—200, 500, and 600 Yards.

		Points	£	s	d
1st Prize.	Sergt. Charles (Gym. Staff)	97	1	5	0
3rd „	Sergt.-Major Robinson	89	0	17	6
4th „	L.-Sergt. Scragg	89	0	15	0

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			Points		£	s	d
5th	Prize.—	Mr. McKey (late K.R.R.C.)	88	-	0	15	0
11th	„	C.-S.-I.-M. Whitley -	86	-	0	10	0
13th	„	Mr. Lamond (late K.R.R.C.)	86	-	0	7	6
14th	„	Col.-Sergt. Armstrong -	84	-	0	7	6
15th	„	Sergt. Green - - -	84	-	0	7	6
17th	„	Q.-M.-S. Richards - -	83	-	0	7	6
18th	„	Sergt. Bonner - - -	82	-	0	7	6
22nd	„	„ Mc Dermott - -	82	-	0	5	0
23rd	„	„ Bennett - -	82	-	0	5	0
24th	„	L.-Sergt. Winter - -	81	-	0	5	0
25th	„	Sergt. Gardner - -	81	-	0	5	0
26th	„	Col.-Sergt. Astrop - -	81	-	0	5	0
28th	„	L.-Sergt. Wroe - -	80	-	0	5	0

Winner of the London Rifle Brigade Challenge Cup.

Sergt.-Major A. Robinson, K.R.R.C. - - - 89 points.

Winner of the Buchanan-Riddell Challenge Cup.

Sergt. Parkman, R.B. - - - - - 89 points.

PORTSMOUTH UNITED SERVICES RIFLE MEETING.

Representatives from the Depôt competed in the above meeting, held at Browndown on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th October, and the following is a list of the principal prize-winners :—

Match 2 (Soldiers and Seamen), 200 Yards.—8th Prize, L.-Sergt. Scragg (33 points); 15th Prize, Rfn. Meetcham (33 points).

Match 3 (W.O.'s and Sergeants), 200 Yards.—Tie for 3rd Prize, C.-S.-I.-M. Whitley (33 points).

Match 6 (Soldiers and Seamen), 300 Yards.—17th Prize, Rfn. Lucas (38 points).

Match 13 (Soldiers and Seamen), 650.—4th Prize, L.-Sergt. A. Scragg (27 points).

Match 13A (W. O.'s and Sergeants), 650.—3rd Prize, C.-S.-I.-M. Whitley (28 points).

Match 15 (U. S. Aggregate).—25th Prize, L.-Sergt. A. Scragg (123 points).

Result of Team Competitions:—"Excellent" Challenge Cup, 4th place: "Diamond Jubilee" Challenge Cup, 5th place; "Portsmouth" Challenge Shield, 4th place.

In the competition for the "Portsmouth" Shield, the Depôt team made the best score with the short rifle, and also beat one team who were using the long rifle.

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THE GREEN JACKET TEAM.

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ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION COMPETITIONS.

Army Championship.

L.-Sergt. A. Scragg represented the Depôt in the above competition (Series A) and obtained 16th place with a score of 44 points.

Prince of Wales' Cup.

Depot K.R.R.C. Team.	300	500	600	Total.
Rfn. H. Meetcham - -	20	23	14	57
Sergt. H. Whitley - -	15	28	14	57
L.-Sergt. A. Scragg - -	10	28	18	56
Rfn. S. Lucas - - -	20	13	15	48
Col.-Sergt. A. Armstrong -	15	18	13	46
L.-Sergt. W. Bonner - -	5	28	12	45
Sergt. T. Braiser - - -	10	13	12	35
L.-Sergt. J. Winter - -	5	10	18	33
				377

Result—5th in Competition - £2.

The Roberts' Cup.

Won by Green Jacket's Team as under :—

	Snapshooting in Attack. 200	Attack. 500–200	Rapid. 500	Total
Corpl. T. Bradbury, R.B. - -	15	25	33	73
„ J. Chantler, „ - -	15	25	23	63
„ A. E. Paul, K.R.R.C. - -	15	16	23	48
Sergt. J. Ede, R.B. - - -	15	15	20	50
Lieut. H. C. Ponsonby, K.R.R.C. -	10	15	18	43
Lce.-Corpl. Sherman, „ -	25	5	25	55
Corpl. W. Ireland, R.B. - -	20	5	17	42
Rfn. O. A. Owens, K.R.R.C. - -	10	15	26	51
				425

Methuen Cup, N. R. A.

	300	500	600	Total
R.M.L.I. - - -	250	255	239	744
H.M.S. *Pembroke* - -	247	255	238	740
School of Musketry -	244	251	233	728
R.M.A. - - - -	234	254	234	722
English Regiments -	240	247	232	719
H.M.S. *Excellent* - -	242	241	227	710
"Green Jackets" - -	244	251	212	707
A.O. Corps - -	232	241	228	701
Welsh Regiments - -	224	235	217	676
Royal Engineers - -	222	237	213	672
Scotch Regiments - -	230	225	204	659

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RIFLE DEPOT FOOTBALL CLUB, 1908–09.

Number of Matches played	29
Won	19
Drawn	3
Lost	7
Goals for	109
Goals against	45

Winchester Thursday League.

The Depôt won the Cup and three Medals.

RIFLE DEPOT CRICKET CLUB, 1909.

Number of Matches played	18
Won	6
Lost	12

H.R.H. Prince of Wales Challenge Cup, 1909.

	1st Practice (200 yards)	2nd Practice (500 yards)	Total
Winners—4th Battalion (Shot at Colchester.)	312	199	511
Second—1st Battalion (Shot at Browndown.)	291	212	503
Third—2nd Battalion (Shot at Jubbulpore.)	264	206	470
Fourth—3rd Battalion (Shot at Malta.)	264	179	443

4th Battalion Team :—Col.-Sergt. C. Smith, Corpl. A. Paul, Corpl. H. Tansley, L.-Corpl. H. Edmunds, L.-Corpl. R. Newham, L.-Corpl. W. Beards, Rfn. G. Bruce, Rfn. G. Carter, Rfn. T. Ismay, Rfn. C. Easden.

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Obituary.

WE regret to record the deaths of the following officers during 1909:—

MAJOR W. G. TURLE, at Stockbridge, 27th January.

COLONEL D. D. MUTER, a Military Knight of Windsor, at Windsor, 7th October.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. CHARLEY, at Lynton, Devonshire, 23rd November.

MAJOR TURLE.

MAJOR WILLIAM GREER TURLE, who died at his house, Newton Stacey, Stockbridge, on 27th January, 1909, was born 25th March, 1839, joined the Regiment 1st February, 1856, was promoted Lieutenant in 1858, and Captain 10th April, 1868. He served in the Indian Mutiny with the 1st Battalion, including the actions on the Hindun, battle of Badli-ke-Serai, and capture of the heights before Delhi, and was seriously wounded during the siege of that place.

He was placed on half-pay 24th July, 1868, and on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major, 1st July, 1881. He lived for years at Newton Stacey, and was a great authority on dry-fly fishing, at which he was an expert.

His name will never be forgotten while trout fishing lasts, as the Turle knot for eyed-flies will perpetuate it It was, we believe, the first attempt to fasten gut stiffly to an eyed-fly, and though other knots have been invented since, his is still extensively used, and in some cases is almost indispensable.

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COLONEL D. D. MUTER.

COLONEL DUNBAR DOUGLAS MUTER was the son of the late Lieut.-Colonel R. Muter, who, having been shot through the body at Talavera, was prisoner for seven years at Verdun. He was born at Douglas in the Isle of Man in 1824, joined the 89th Regiment as Ensign, 14th April, 1843, was promoted Lieutenant, 17th January, 1845, exchanged into the 60th Rifles on the 4th April of the same year, and got his company on the 31st May, 1854.

He served with the 1st Battalion in the Punjaub Campaign of 1848-9, including the siege and capture of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, pursuit and surrender of Shere Singh, and occupation of Attock and Peshawar (medal and two clasps).

At the outbreak of the Mutiny, as everybody knows, the 1st Battalion were at Meerut. At five o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 10th May, 1857, the Battalion was waiting to fall in for Church Parade, "when suddenly a mounted officer of the Rifles galloped through the lines shouting 'Stand to your arms, men! The Sepoys have mutinied.' The bugles rang out the 'Alarm and general assembly,' and in a few minutes 1,000 Riflemen stood on parade in column of companies." Captain Muter was the senior officer present at the moment, and immediately sent A Company, under command of Lieut. Austin to seize the Treasury, nearly two miles distant. On their arrival at the building the native guard turned out, Austin promptly disarmed it and occupied the Treasury, which during the night was surrounded and attacked by a howling mob. "By this timely action the whole Meerut district enjoyed regular pay during this distracted period."

Captain Muter commanded a wing of the Battalion in suppressing insurgent villagers till the 26th August; for his action in securing the Treasury he received the Gold Medal of the Kaiser-i-hind.

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He was present with the 1st Battalion on the 6th September at the siege of Delhi, assault and capture of the city on the 14th, with the final attack on and occupation of the Palace on the 20th. He succeeded to the command of the attacking column on Kishengunge on the 14th September on the fall of Major Reid (Brevet Major, 19th January, 1858). He served as D.A. Adjutant-General to the Roorki Field Force under Brigadier Jones—known as Jones the Avenger—during the campaign in Rohilkand, including the actions of Bagawalla and Nugena, relief of Moradabad, action on the Rojura, assault and capture of Bareilly, attack and bombardment of Shahjehanpor, defeat of the rebels and relief of the garrison, capture of the fort of Bunnai, pursuit of the enemy to the left bank of the Goomti and destruction of the fort of Mahomdi (medal and clasp, Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, 20th July, 1858).

He was on board the troopship *Eastern Monarch* when she blew up and was burnt at Spithead on the 3rd June, 1859.

Lieut.-Colonel Muter purchased his Majority, 10th July, 1860; he commanded the reinforcements sent to China, and was at the occupation of Tientsin with the 2nd Battalion in 1860-61.

On the 7th November, 1862, he exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, exchanged into the 51st Light Infantry, 28th October, 1864, and retired with the rank of Colonel, 31st March, 1865.

He was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for the rescue in 1864 of a man from the sea off Dover, where the tides run very strong.

He was made a Military Knight of Windsor on the Royal Foundation in 1899, and died at Windsor, 7th October, 1909.

He married in 1854 Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. McMullin, M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, who survives him.

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MAJOR-GENERAL J. CHARLEY.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN CHARLEY, who was found dead at the foot of the Castle Rock in the Valley of Rocks, Lynton, Devonshire, on the 23rd November, 1909, was the son of Mr. J. Charley, of Coulsworthy, Coombe Martin, and was born on the 14th June, 1839.

He purchased his Ensigncy in the 56th Foot on the 7th March, 1856; was Lieutenant, 21st February, 1860; Captain, 14th August, 1867, and exchanged into the 60th Rifles, 9th November the same year. He was promoted Major on the 12th September, 1879; Lieut.-Colonel, 1st July, 1881, and Colonel, 1st July, 1885. He commanded the 3rd Battalion from 6th June, 1885, till he was retired on the 1st July, 1887, as Lieut.-Colonel with the honorary rank of Major-General in accordance with the somewhat curious regulations of those days.

He served with the 2nd Battalion in the Afghan War from October, 1878, to February, 1880, and took part in the advance on and occupation of Candahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzie.

He married in 1888, Jesse, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Paramore.

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LIST OF PAST OFFICERS.

This list has been made as complete as possible. It is earnestly requested that all omissions, errors, or changes of address should be notified to the Editor, to be inserted next year.

Name	*Address*
Major H.S.H. Prince Francis J. L. F. of Teck, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	7, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.
Addington, Major H. R.	Army and Navy Club.
Allan, Lieut.-Col. C. L.	
Allfrey, Capt. H.	Barford, Warwick.
Anderson, Major W. S.	11, Queen's Gardens, St. Andrews, Fife.
Archer, Lieut.-Col. F. W. ...	Rudd Hall, Catterick, Yorks.
Ashburnham, Major-Gen. Sir C., K.C.B.	c/o Sir C. McGrigor, Bart., and Co.
Ashburnham, Major C.	c/o Sir C. McGrigor, Bart., and Co.
Astell, Col. G.	Moy House, Forres, N.B.
Bagot, Captain A. G.	Army and Navy Club.
Banks, Major H. D.	Oxney Court, near Dover.
Barne, Capt. P. J. H. A.	Naval and Military Club.
Battersby, Major-Gen. J. P. ...	Lyncroft, Weybridge.
Baynes, Major G. S.	Wellington Club, S.W.
Beach, Major W. A. H.	Oakley Manor, Basingstoke.
Beadon, Lieut.-Col. R. H. ...	
Beaumont, Major F. M.	Buckland Court, Betchworth, Surrey.
Beaumont, Capt. R. H.	Army and Navy Club.
Bewicke-Copley, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) R. C. A. B., C.B.	Sprotborough Hall, Doncaster.
Blacklock, C. A., Esq.	Overthorpe House, Banbury.
Blackwood-Price, Major J. N. ...	Saintfield House, Saintfield, Co. Down.
Blewitt, Major A.	P.O. Auckland, New Zealand.
Bonham-Carter, A. E., Esq. ...	Poltallock, Lochgilphead, N.B.
Borrer, Major C.	Somerhill Lodge, Hove, Sussex.
Borthwick, Lieut.-Col. A., M.V.O.	Chief Constable's Office, Edinburgh
Borton, A. D., Esq.	105, Eaton Place, S.W.
Boultbee, Major C. A. T.	Eastcote, Hampton-in-Arden, Birmingham.
Bower, Major R. L., C.M.G. ...	The West House, Thirsk.
Brander, Col. A. J.	
Brereton, F. S., Esq.	Thornleigh, Catford.
Briscoe, Major H. A. W.	Naval and Military Club.
Brodie, Capt. E. W.	Devonshire Club, S.W.
Brooke, Major E. W.	A. S. Corps, Malta.
Brooke, F. H., Esq.	Summerton, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.
Brownlow, Major Hon. R. J. ...	Naval and Military Club.
Burstall, Lieut.-Col. J. H. ...	80, Cadogan Place, S.W.

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Name	*Address*
Butler, Capt. L. W. G.	Naval and Military Club.
Byron, Major R., D.S.O.	Highfield, Andover Road, Winchester.
Calderon, Lieut.-Col. C. M. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Campbell, Capt. F.	
Campbell, Lt.-Col. Sir Guy, Bt.	The Lodge, Thames Ditton.
Campbell, Major-Gen. W. P., C.B.	Naval and Military Club.
Canning, Major Hon. C. S. G. ...	2, Ryder Street, St. James, S.W.
Carlisle, Major A.	Glandwr, Chandler's Ford, Hants.
Carpenter, Major G.	
Chalmer, Colonel R., C.B.	Gordon Bank, North Berwick.
Champion-de-Crespigny, Sir C., Bart.	Champion Lodge, Heybridge, Maldon.
Chevenix-Trench, P. G., Esq. (temp. h.p.)	5, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.
Clark, Major C. A. G.	Appletons, Cobham, Surrey.
Clarke, Lieut.-Col. T. S.	Sandown Lawn, Pittville, Cheltenham.
Clowes, Major C. E.	Sussex Club, Eastbourne.
Cobbold, Capt. R. P.	129, Mount Street.
Cole-Hamilton, W. M., Esq. ...	
Coulson, Capt. F.	Mount Tryon, Torquay.
Crawley, Major E. P.	
Cripps, F. W. B., Esq.	Coxwell House, Cirencester.
Croft, Lieut.-Col. J. H. H. ...	Devon and Exeter Club, Exeter.
Crosbie, Lieut.-Col. J. G.	c/o Sir C. McGrigor, Bart. and Co.
Cumberland, Capt. L. B.	Naval and Military Club.
Cunningham, Bde.-Surg. D. D., M.B., C.I.E.	
Curteis, Major J., A.P.D. ...	Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham, Sussex.
Dalby, Capt. T. G.	18, Saville Row, W.
Davidson, Col. Sir A., K.C.V.O., C.B.	Red House, Warnham, Sussex.
Dawson, Gen. F.	Auberie, Pittville, Cheltenham.
Deedes, H. W., Esq.	Saltwood Castle, Hythe, Kent.
Dickenson, Major F. B. N. ...	5, Prince's Buildings, Clifton.
Dixon, Capt. W.	23, Norfolk House Road, Streatham, London.
Douglas-Pennant, Major F. ...	Sholebroke Lodge, Towcester, Northants.
Du Pré, W. B., Esq.	Taplow House, Bucks.
Dwane, Major J.	2, Compton Road, Winchester.
Eaton, S. O., Esq.	Tolethorpe Hall, Stamford.
Farmer, Lieut.-Col. G. L. M'L.	Army and Navy Club.
Feilden, Capt. J. H. G.	Witton Park, Blackburn.
Fenwick, Capt. C. H.	Norton Grange, Malmesbury.
Fenwick, Major N. E. de B. ...	25, High Street, Portsmouth.
Fetherstonhaugh, Major-Gen. R. S. R., C.B.	Ryde, I.W.
Fetherstonhaugh-Whitney, Maj. H. E. W.	New Pass, Rathowen, Co. Westmeath.
Finch, S. A. G., Esq.	Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly, W.
Fitz Gerald, Lieut.-Col. Lord F.	Carton, Maynooth.
Fitz Gerald, Capt. Lord W. ...	Kilkea Castle, Mageney, Co. Kildare.

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Name	*Address*
Fortescue, Col. F. A.	Brooks' Club, St. James' Street.
French, G., Esq.	
French-Brewster, A., Esq. ...	2, West Halkin Street, W.
Fryer, Capt. C. G.	Worthy Park, Winchester.
Gathorne-Hardy, Col. Hon. C. G.	43, Lennox Gardens, S.W.
Gilmour, Capt. J. P. E.	Naval and Military Club.
Golightly, Col. R. E., D.S.O. ...	
Gore-Browne, Col. H.	7, Kensington Square, W.
Gosling, H. M., Esq.	Wellbury, Hitchin, Herts.
Gott, W. W. M., Esq.	Trenython, Par Station, Cornwall.
Gray, J. R., Esq.	Farley Hill House, Reading.
Green, Capt. W. D. H., ...	Army and Navy Club.
Grenfell, Field-Marshal Lord, G.C.B., G.C.M.G	Butler's Court, Beaconsfield.
Grenfell, F. O., Esq.	9th Lancers.
Greville, Major Hon. A. H. F., M.V.O.	52, South Audley Street.
Greville-Moore, G. G., Esq. ...	Naval and Military Club.
Grice, T. G., Esq.	
Grimwood, Col. G. G.	Agra.
Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Sir F., Bart.	Barasel, Stratford-on-Avon.
Hare, Col. J.	Blairlogie, Stirling.
Harman, Bde.-Surgeon W. M. ...	15, Christchurch Road, Winchester.
Harrington, Capt. W. C.	Lynchford Road, Aldershot.
Hatchell, Major-Gen. G.	Fineshade Abbey, Stamford.
Heathcote, Capt. A. S., V.C. ...	Brightlands, Bowral, N. S. Wales.
Herbert, Col. E. W., C.B.	Orleton, Wellington, Shropshire.
Herbert-Stepney, Capt. C. C. ...	Craig-y-Parcau, Bridgend.
Herbert-Stepney, G. S., Esq. ...	Mirador Ranch, Gleichen, Alta, Canada.
Hickman, Major R. J.	
Hobhouse, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. C. E. H., P.C., M.P.	Monkton Farleigh, Bradford, Wilts.
Hodgson, A. T., Esq.	Smallwood Manor, Uttoxeter, Derby.
Holland, Capt. Hon. C. T. ...	H.M. Prison, Canterbury.
Holmes, Capt. W. N. (Hon. Major).	Tasmania.
Hope, Capt. C.	Cowdenknowes, Earlston, N.B.
Hope, Major J. A.	Pinkie House, Musselburgh.
Hope-Edwardes, Lt.-Col. H. J.	Netley Hall, Shrewsbury.
Howard, Major H. C.	
Howden, Major J. D.	Naval and Military Club.
Huth, A. H., Esq.	48, Eaton Square, W.
Hutton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. T. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Field Place, Horsham.
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A. ...	
Irby, Capt. L. P.	Brook House, Eastry, Kent.
Ireland, Capt. J.	
Jacson, Lieut.-Col. J. H. F. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Jenner, Capt. L. C. D.	The Manor House, Avebury, Marlborough.
Jervis, Major Hon. St. L.	The Hall, Sutton-on-Derwent, Yorks.

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Name	*Address*
Kays, Colonel W. S.	Naval and Military Club.
Kennedy, Capt. W. H.	Anfield, Beaunoxtown, Co. Kildare.
Killick, Capt. G. L. B.	
Kinloch, Major-Gen. A. A. A., C.B.	Logie, Kirremuir, Forfar.
Kitson, Major-General G. C., C.V.O., C.M.G.	Q.-M.-General, Calcutta.
Lainson, Capt. A. J., D.S.O. ...	Horringer House, Bury St. Edmonds.
Legh, Lieut.-Col. H. C.	High Legh Hall, Cheshire.
Loftus, Capt. St. J. D. T.	Cranfield Court, Woburn Sands.
Lord, N., Esq.	38, Park Lane, W.
Lynes, Capt. W. P.	Huntingdon.
Lysons, Major D. C. W.	Raigersfield, Maidstone.
MacCall, Col. H. B., C.B.	5, Portland Terrace, Southsea.
McGrigor, Col. temp. Brig.-Gen. C. R. R., C.B.	Chester.
MacQueen, Capt. H. B.	16, Eglington Crescent, Edinburgh.
McTavish, Brigade-Surg. A. C. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Mallandaine, Capt. J. J.	Horswell House, Kingsbridge, South Devon.
Markham, Col. C. J.	Rainscombe, Pewsey.
Marling, Col. P. S., V.C.	Naval and Military Club.
Marshall, J. W., Esq.	White House, Highworth, Wilts
Marsham, Major F. S.	The Hermitage, Wyke, Winchester.
Marsham, Major H. S.	Rippon Hall, Norwich.
Martin, G. A., Esq.	Kingsmeade, Winchester.
Martin, Major J. E. B.	Manor Cott., Clewer Green, Windsor.
Mellor, J. G. G., Esq.	Townhead, Pendleton, Clitheroe.
Mends, Col. H. R.	Morton House, Clifton, York.
Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, Lieut.-Col. Sir T. E., Bart.	Chevet Park, Wakefield.
Miles, Major E. A.	14, Greville Place, S.W.
Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.) Hon. E. J., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.	Redoubt House, Shorncliffe.
Montgomery, Capt. Sir B., Bart.	Stobo Castle, Peebles.
Morland, Col. T. L. N., C.B., D.S.O., P.S.C.	62, St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate.
Morris, Col. A.	19, Salisbury Road, Hove, Sussex.
Mure, G. A. S., Esq.	2, Marloes Road, West Kensington.
Nevill, H. J., Esq.	157, Victoria Street, S.W.
Newton, Capt. H.	43, Lowndes Street, S.W.
Nicholson, Capt. H. B.	Mappercombe Manor, Melplash, Dorset.
Oliver, Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. S., M.D.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Orde-Powlett, Hon. W. A. ...	Wensley Hall, Leyburn, Yorks.
Paine, Capt. A. I., D.S.O.	Fernacres Cottage, Fulmer, Bucks.
Pakenham, Major E. T.	Merrowes, Hayward's Heath.
Pemberton, Major-Gen. W. L., C.B.	Abbot's Leigh, Hayward's Heath.

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Name	*Address*
Pemberton, D. W. G. L., Esq. ...	Abbot's Leigh, Hayward's Heath.
Pepys, Capt. A.	Knole House, Budleigh-Salterton.
Pepys, Hon. W. C.	43, Pilbeach Gardens, S.W.
Petre, Capt. C. B.	Poland Cottage, Odiham, Hants.
Peyton, J. E. H., Esq.	13, Fourth Avenue, Brighton.
Philips, Capt. W. D.	Army and Navy Club.
Pigott, Major G. F.	Conservative Club, St. James, S.W.
Pixley, Major A. D.	Naval and Military Club.
Porter, Capt. M. L.	Army and Navy Club.
Pratt-Barlow, E. A., Esq. ...	Lynchmere House, Haslemere.
Prendergast, Major G. N. ...	14, Thurlow Square, W.
Rawlinson, Major-Gen. Sir H. S., Bart., C.V.O., C.B.	21, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
Rhodes, Col. G.	Ambleside, Westmoreland.
Rhodes, Major J. E.	Wootton, Ryde, I.W.
Rhodes, Capt. J. W.	Hennerton, Henley-on-Thames.
Richardson, F. J., Esq.	
Rickman, A. P. W., Esq. ...	Kingstone Lisle, near Wantage.
Riddell, Capt. H. S. H.	Army and Navy Club.
Robinson, Lieut.-Col. Sir R. H., Bart.	3, Harley Gardens, S.W.
Rose, I. S. C., Esq.	Grenadier Guards.
Ryder, Lieut.-Col. D. G. R. ...	Westbrook Hay, Hemel Hempstead.
St. Aubyn, Capt. Hon. E. S. ...	Bachelors' Club, W.
St. Aubyn, Major G. S.	Naval and Military Club.
St. Leger, Major A. J. B.	Cosham House, Cosham, Hants.
St. Maur, Lord Edward	Brynglas Hall, Llanfair, Welshpool.
Salmon, Major W. H.	Claydon House, Winslow, Bucks.
Sanford, Major E. A.	Army and Navy Club.
Scratchley, Capt. V. H. S., D.S.O.	Naval and Military Club.
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Shakerley, Col. Sir W. G., Bart.	Somerford Park, Congleton.
Shakerley-Ackers, Capt. G. H. ...	Moreton Hall, Congleton.
Sims, Capt. R. F. M., D.S.O. ...	11, Sumner Place, Onslow Square.
Smith, Major-Gen. Sir C. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Nurscombe Grange, Bramley, Guildford.
Smith, K. S., Esq.	Wellington Club, W.
Soltau Symons, Capt. G. A. J. ...	Willowbrook, Eton.
Somerset, Lt.-Col. The Duke of ...	Maiden Bradley, Wilts.
Spottiswoode, Capt. J.	5, New Street Square, E.C.
Stanley, Capt. Hon. F. C., D.S.O.	
Stirling, Capt. R. G.	Sysonby Lodge, Melton Mowbray.
Story, Lieut.-Col. R.	Mount Salus, Duckley, Dublin.
Stuart, Lieut.-Col. W. D.	36, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.
Talbot, G. H., Esq.	Naval and Military Club.
Templetown, Viscount	Marlborough Club, Pall Mall, W.
Terry, Major-Gen. Astley ...	48, Combe Park, Bath.
Terry, Lieut.-Col. A. H.	A. S. Corps, Portsmouth.
Thistlethwayte, Major E. W. ...	28, Clarges Street, W.
Thorne, Major C. R. B.	10, Cambridge Park, Bristol.

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Name	*Address*
Thornhill, H. T., Esq.	
Thurlow, Lieut.-Col. E. H. ...	Mill Bank, Stiffords Bridge, Malvern.
Thynne, U. O., Esq., D.S.O. ...	21, Hans Place, S.W.
Tilden, Lieut.-Col. W.	1, St. James's Lane, Winchester.
Tollemache, Hon. S. H. R. L. ...	
Travers, Capt. F.	Cathedine Hill, Bwlch, Brecknockshire.
Treeve, Lieut.-Col. H. R.	
Trotman, Col. G. H.	
Troubridge, Capt. Sir T. H. C., Bart.	66, Gloucester Gardens, S.W.
Tufnell, Col. A.	Weston, Bath.
Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh, Lt.-Col. Hon. K.	Up Park, Petersfield.
Vaughan, A. P., Esq.	Army and Navy Club.
Vere, Lieut.-Col. H.	
Wallace, Col. N. W., C.M.G. ...	29, Esmond Road, Bedford Park, W.
Walpole, Col. H.	Heckfield Park, Winchfield, Hants
Walsh, Capt. Sir H. H. A. J., Bart.	Ballykilcavan, Queen's County.
Ward, Capt. E. F.	Naval and Military Club.
Ward, Major E. H.	Army and Navy Club.
Ward, Capt. F. M.	
Ward, Capt. H. A. H.	Haroldeane, Christchurch Road, Winchester.
Watson, Lieut.-Col. J. K., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.	A.D.C. to H.H. The Khedive of Egypt.
White, Capt. H. H. R.	Longsheske Castle, Co. Donegal.
Wilson, Major C. W., D.S.O. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Wilson, Capt. R. C. D.	Preston Deanery, Northampton.
Wood, F. J. A., Esq.	Hallow Park, Worcester.
Worsley, Lieut.-Col. P.	c/o R.A. Mess, Halifax, N.S.
Wortham, Lieut.-Col. C.	Boodle's Club.
Wynn, Major A.	56, Davies Street, Berkeley Square.

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THE Editor requests that Correspondents will send their contributions for the next number of the *Chronicle* not later than November 30th, 1910, but *the sooner they are sent in the better.* This applies with even greater force to *all* photographs, etc., intended for illustrations.

The Records of Battalions and the Depôt should be made up to and including the 30th November, and posted as soon after that date as possible.

Contributions are invited from all Officers, W. O.'s, N. C. O.'s and Private Riflemen, past or present.

All contributions, if not published, are treated as strictly confidential, and will be returned to the writers or destroyed, as they may desire.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules :—

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